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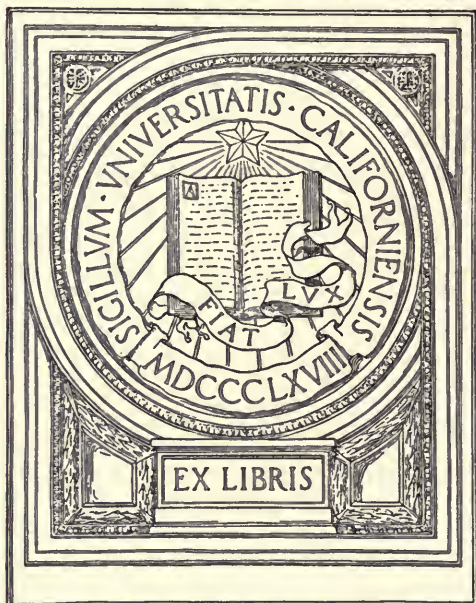


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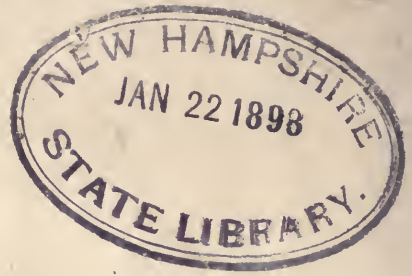
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YEAR : BOOK : OF : THE
OREGON : AND : WASHINGTON
SOCIETY : SONS : OF : THE
AMERICAN : REVOLUTION :



YEAR BOOK

OF THE

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SOCIETY

OF THE

Sons of the American Revolution,

FOR THE YEAR 1894-5.

Authorized by the Board of Managers.

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON SOCIETY
OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PORTLAND, OREGON :

THE IRWIN-HODSON CO., COMMERCIAL AND LAW PRINTERS,

MDCCCXCV.



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OREGON AND WASHINGTON CHAPTER

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

The first State Society was organized in San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1876, under the name of "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," which name was subsequently superseded by that now borne. Largely through the efforts of this Society independent Societies were formed in other States. The National Society was organized by delegates from the several State Societies meeting in New York City, April 30, 1889. This meeting was held in Fraunce's Tavern, in the "long room" in which Washington bade farewell to his officers at the close of the Revolution.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The State Societies constitute the National Society. This Society has a Constitution and By-Laws, a Board of Officers, and a Legislative Body named the Congress, which is composed of delegates from each of the State Societies. The Congress has one regular meeting each year. A conclave of the whole Society meets triennially at such place as the National Board of Managers may determine.

The Constitution of the National Society prescribes the objects, terms of eligibility to membership, the badge and colors of the whole Society. While each State Society has absolute control of its own affairs, the Constitution of the National Society is the supreme law of the whole, and the Constitution of each Society conforms thereto.

It is thus seen that the whole organization closely follows the model presented by the republic.

OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

These are set forth in the Constitution of the National Society as follows :

The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men, who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the Constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

In no respect are these objects partisan, sectarian or commercial, but purely patriotic, social and American.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

The National Society's Constitution fixes the terms of eligibility thus :

Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered actual service in the cause of, American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a Civil Officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

Organized wholly for patriotic purposes, and presenting a broad platform upon which all may stand, the Society commends

itself to all Americans, and has gained the earnest support of the foremost men of our country. North, south, east and west, men eminent in business, finance, law, literature, science and art are active members, enthusiastically laboring to advance the objects of the Society and to promote its prosperity.

The following are the officers of

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY:

President-General,

General HORACE PORTER,
15 Broad St., New York City.

Vice Presidents-General,

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
U. S. Army, Washington City.

Colonel THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
U. S. Army, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Mr. WILLIAM RIDGELY GRIFFITH,
Baltimore, Md.

Mr. EDWIN S. BARRETT,
Concord, Mass.

Hon. JOHN WHITEHEAD,
Morristown, N. J.

Secretary-General,

Mr. FRANKLIN MURPHY,
Newark, N. J.

Treasurer-General.

Mr. C. W. HASKINS,
2 Nassau St., New York City.

Registrar-General,

Mr. A. HOWARD CLARK,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington City.

Historian-General,

Mr. HENRY HALL,
New York City.

Chaplain-General,

Rt. Rev. CHARLES EDW. CHENEY, D. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

FORMATION OF THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Mainly through the efforts of Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., this Society was organized June 6, 1891, by about twenty gentlemen of accepted eligibility meeting in Grand Army hall, Portland, adopting a Constitution and By-Laws and electing officers.

Four annual meetings have been held, besides several special ones and the annual banquets. At the third meeting the Board of Managers was instructed to revise the By-Laws of the Society. This was done and reported to a special meeting of the Society. The result was the adoption of the By-Laws now existing.

The fourth annual meeting was mainly devoted to the ordinary routine of business and the election of officers. The reports made at this meeting showed the Society to be active and prosperous, with a good, strong membership in each State.

President Anderson reported as follows :

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

COMPATRIOTS :

This is the fourth annual reunion of our Society. We organized with fifteen charter members. We have today one hundred and forty names upon our Roll of Honor. In our two progressive States of Oregon and Washington we should be able to treble our numbers. As our object is patriotic endeavor, we should spare no pains to bring all worthy, eligible patriots within our fold.

The events of the past year have proven the importance of patriotic association. Our Societies have given repeated warnings as to the spread of an anarchial spirit. These warnings have been unfortunately verified by open resistance to the execution of the laws in many localities. In several States recognized principles of government have been antagonized by officials in high authority. In one instance State and Federal officials were nearly brought into armed conflict. In the second city of the country

a wild mob attacked the civil officers and soldiers of both the State and Federal governments, shouting "To Hell with the Government of the United States!" We do not propose to discuss the causes which led to these acts of mob violence, nor need we criticise the measures used to suppress them. Neither need we debate the proposition that the Coxey Army and the Cleveland Army should be allowed to fight it out. While representing you at the Congress of the Society held in Washington, I saw the Coxey Army driven from the steps of the Capitol by the police. These men claimed that they, rather than the legislators assembled within represented the people. It was a striking object lesson, that, while a number of gentlemen from every part of the Union had assembled to express their adhesion to the patriotic principles transmitted to them by their fathers, that the first attempt should be made almost in their presence to overawe the Congress of the country by a show of force. In the last year more blood has been shed in this Republic in upholding authority than in any monarchy in Europe. Is all this nothing to us? Is it nothing to us that the red flag of anarchy has been displayed in our streets, that legislative halls have been barricaded by contending factions, and that several of the great highways of the country were interrupted by force and violence?

A more insidious evil now attracting universal attention is official corruption. It has become so manifest that the true principles of Republican Government should be taught to the people that a Society of Civics has been formed with branches all over the older States, which are now engaged in an active propaganda of patriotism. The efforts of these Associations are now mainly directed to the study of the problem of municipal reform. It is not for us to debate what legislation should be adopted to remedy existing evils. It is our assumption that if we can awaken patriotic motives an intelligent patriotic action will follow. What we should do is to pour oil on the troubled waters. We should by all proper means correct the misapprehensions of the misguided, and, on the other hand, give our moral support to the Government of our country. When children at school are given a mathematical problem they are also given a rule by which to work it out. Yet they invariably want an example. It is often by the example that they are made to comprehend the application of the rule. Hence we should not rest content with proclaiming the barren idealities of statecraft, but we should give examples of patriotic work and self sacrifice in the lives of men who proved themselves not only great but good. It is for this reason that we urge the celebration of national anniversaries.

Within the year excellent Chapters have been organized at Seattle and Spokane. The gentlemen who have organized these Chapters deserve great credit. Both of these organizations now have the numbers which entitle their local Presidents to seats at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

We have taken a new departure this year in sending speakers to the public schools to explain the significance of our national holidays.

In conclusion I would say, compatriots, that it is not enough that our fathers left us a Republican Government and a Union of Free States. "It is not enough to be thus, but safely thus." Here our duty begins. It is our duty to preserve and perpetuate. If "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," apathy and neglect open the gates to ruin and dishonor.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,

President.

AT THE BANQUETS.

These were held at the Hotel Portland and were presided over by the President of the Society.

On the occasion of February 22, 1894, to the toast "The Man and the Day," Alfred F. Sears, Jr., Esq., responded in most appropriate and eloquent words, outlining the character of Washington and showing why Americans should observe this anniversary.

"The Comrades of '76" was responded to by Sanderson Reed, Esq., in glowing language, portraying the enduring links of friendship, that, forged during the long struggle, bound the men of '76 to each other and to their ultimate purpose.

Mr. E. W. Allen responded to "The Little Hatchet," in a quaint, humorous manner that all most heartily appreciated.

To the toast "The Patriotic Daughters," R. W. Thompson responded. He paid the patriotic women of the Revolution a just and merited tribute, and easily showed that their sacrifices on the altar of Liberty were as necessary and were as promptly and heroically rendered as any made by their fathers, husbands, brothers and lovers.

To the sentiment "The Pioneer Patriots," Capt. O. C. Applegate spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMPATRIOTS:

As a native son of Oregon, and one who experienced much of the primitive life of the early days, an eye witness, as it were, to the planting and development of the American empire upon the Pacific, it may not be inappropriate for me to speak briefly upon the subject of "Pioneer Patriots."

In a land still filled with the memorials of late and tragic conflict ; in a home of peace and plenty, won by the heroism and through the privations of pioneer life ; in a country born amid the fires of revolution and saved through the anguish of civil war ; in a land of noble memories, of heroic aspirations and untold possibilities, we come to plight our faith anew, not as party men, divided upon questions of National policy or contending through trivial causes, but as the descendants of patriotic ancestors, cherishing their self-sacrifice and devotion, hoping to do a loyal part in keeping ever alive in the hearts of the American people the sublime principles our forefathers asserted, and in transmitting them to a grateful posterity.

Every individual who can appreciate the genius of American liberty, and upon this intelligent appreciation rests the success and perpetuity of our benign Government ; every one who can conceive of the hard demands upon human life within the congested communities of the Old World ; every citizen whose lot has fallen with that of Washington, Adams and Hamilton, of Benton, Douglas and Lincoln, as a beneficiary of our noble constitution, who realizes that beneath the shadow of our starry flag has grown to marvelous fruition the promise of liberty, of personal security and material development indulged in by our patriotic ancestors, knows that the grateful hearts of appreciative American citizens turn loyally towards the pioneers of our political faith, who, amid the sombre forests of New England and along the sunny slopes of Virginia and Carolina, whispered the first accents of infant American freedom.

Pioneer patriots in the cabin of the Mayflower, thousands of miles away from home and kindred, on the borders of a vast and almost unknown continent, "covenanted and combined themselves together into a civil body politic," thus asserting with a full consciousness of their mighty import those principles of dependence and independence—dependence upon one another and independence from kingly authority—which, meeting with ready response all along the coast to the remotest southern border, developing throughout the checkered period of Colonial history, finally culminated in the assertion of the right of separation from the Mother Country and inspired our forefathers with patriotic ardor amid the fiery conflicts of the Revolution.

They sought, away from soulless power,
On the rugged, rock-bound strand,
Release and refuge from kingly greed
That cursed their native land.
They cast the germ in the virgin soil
Of Liberty's spreading tree,
To shield the land from tyrannous might
And bloom in the years to be.

A brighter day for mankind's weal
In Plymouth's woods began,
For the Pilgrims sought these solitudes
With faith in God and man,

To live and worship as they chose,
 Unscared by pope or king,
 And the noble words the Pilgrims spoke
 Have never ceased to ring.

How the expansion of the great Republic has within even the brief period of a human lifetime encompassed half a continent! The great American desert of our boyhood has become the home of a widely extended domestic life, the theatre of industry and enterprise, the scene of an advanced and brilliant civilization. Beneath the protecting egis of the American flag, cheered by the traditions of an honored past, the westward march of civilization has only been stayed by the surge of old ocean breaking at the feet of the intrepid and resolute pioneer.

Shall we not do honor to the pioneer patriots of the west, the courageous men and noble women who endured a six months' journey across the great plains, through the rugged defiles of mountains, over unbridged streams and through the trackless wilderness,

"To see a home from shadowy forests won
 In youth and beauty, wedded to the sun?"

Through their sublime faith, ceaseless exertions and self-sacrificing courage we enjoy on this coast to-day the blessings of peace and security, within the beneficent bonds of National union, for they never lost, amid all their sorrows, labors and wanderings, their identity as American citizens.

In the midst of plenty and tranquility, and in the glow of an advanced civilization, how difficult it is to realize the stern realities of the early days. The enlightenment and abundance about us can give us no suggestion of the hardships of the initial time; no sign of the determined struggle of the crude possessor to maintain his inherited domain; no evidence of the months of weary waiting for news from loved ones beyond half a continent's expanse; of flour at a dollar a pound and salt worth its weight in gold; of buckskin clothing and home made shoes; of wooden plows and hoes and pitchforks; of the oft repeated incursions of the circuit rider, and the universality of the quilting bee; of generous border hospitality and prompt but effective pioneer justice.

Let us learn to treasure the memory of the pioneers of the Pacific, worthy followers of the noble men who achieved our national independence, who planted upon the shores of the western main those twin branches of the banyan tree of our common country, Oregon and Washington, as we see their material handiwork crumbling to dust about us, and the hoary veterans of an intrepid race passing away forever.

"Let there be light in the western wilds,"
 The Spirit of Progress said,
 And thousands came on the devious way,
 Where the rough old woodsmen led.

They crossed the mountain's beetling crags,
And the deserts brown and bare,
And on the shores of the western main
They planted the old flag there.

As the blue of the clouds and blue of the waves
Mingle and blend in the sea,
It mingled its colors with the western clouds
To herald the march of the free.
And the echoing thud of the woodsman's axe,
And the roar of his trusty gun,
Told with a voice that woke up the woods
How the westerners' battles were won.

Mr. E. D. Curtis, speaking to the closing sentiment, "Good Night," congratulated the compatriots upon the prosperity of the Society, the success and pleasure of the meeting, and expressed the hope that all should meet again.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

This was a most enjoyable affair. The dining room was appropriately and beautifully decorated, and music throughout the banquet contributed to the pleasure of the guests.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, President of the Society, presided during the after-dinner speaking, and acquitted himself in his usual happy manner.

Maurice McKim, Esq., responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate" in a few well chosen sentences that proved to be an auspicious opening to the occasion.

Hon. H. H. Northup spoke to the sentiment "What Our Forefathers Left Us," as follows :

The skillful mariner bound across the trackless sea finds his way by chart and compass. But not on these alone does he rely, for daily as the sun touches the meridian with unclouded sky, does he take his observation to know whether the elements have driven him from his true course.

And on occasion like this, sir, a century after the flag of freedom has been unfurled, when the sons of patriots meet together to do honor to their sires, it is fitting that we inquire "What Our Forefathers Left Us" to know whether we have been driven by the elements of discord and unrest from the true course laid down by them. And upon this occasion, sir,

I can only name a few of the many priceless privileges they left for us to enjoy.

They have left us a memory—a memory of sacrifices and heroic struggles.

Other events in more recent years may bring the anniversary of sanguinary conflict, yet none can teach higher lessons in patriotism or form a brighter page in American history than those events which brought forth the mighty men of '76.

They have left us a memory of personal valor and of many a well fought field; a memory of Warren and of Bunker Hill; of Allen and of Ticonderoga; of Stark and of Bennington; of Green and of Brandywine; of Marion and Sumpter and of the Carolinas; of Washington and of Trenton; of the trials of Valley Forge and the triumphs of Yorktown.

They have left us the memory of that invincible patriot, Patrick Henry, whose impassioned words sound loud and clear through the century—words known to every American youth:

What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death.

But they have left us not simply a memory—they have left us more. They have left us a declaration of rights, a declaration linked forever with the name of Jefferson, and more sacred to the cause of liberty than the famous Magna Charta wrested from King John by the barons of England.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Here in one short paragraph is declared the equality of man and the right of the people to self government, and the doctrine that "The King is the State" is forever laid in the dust. A more priceless treasure was never given to any people at any time, save only the written revelation of divine truth by the living God.

But this declaration was for many generations a form of glittering words, until at last its sublime principles entered into the hearts of the American people and it became a living truth to every man, woman and child of whatever race, creed or color in the American Republic.

They have also left us the famous Ordinance of 1787—that solemn compact entered into by the people of the Northwestern Territory, then existing and thereafter to exist, of the one part, and the thirteen original States of the other part.

This Ordinance declared, among other things, that within the boundaries of said territory slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, should forever be prohibited, and that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The principles laid down in this Ordinance that governed this great territory are some of the priceless treasures left to the American people.

They have also left us a written constitution—a document framed with such judgment and wisdom, and so well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed, that its great merit is far beyond the power of my feeble tongue to express. Said Winthrop:

It is like one of those rocking stones erected by the ancient Druids, which the finger of a child can shake to its center, but which the might of an army can not move from its place.

The constitution in some of its provisions has been the subject of much discussion and contention, particularly in regard to the right of secession, but the construction that it is an indissoluble tie, forever binding together the States of the Union into one Nation, has been sealed with the blood of the American people and is beyond recall.

They have left us the work of a Hamilton—that great genius called by Washington to be the first Secretary of the Treasury—whose financial skill brought the new government out of its difficulties and into prosperity and wealth.

Said Webster in speaking of him:

He smote the rock of national resource and abundant streams of revenue burst forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva from the brain of Jupiter was hardly more sudden than the financial system of the United States as it burst from the conception of Alexander Hamilton.

And, in conclusion, our fathers left us the spirit of liberty and the work of showing to the world that Republican governments are best for all peoples. So let us live that we shall not be unworthy of our sires, and so that we can hand down to the countless generations yet to come, who shall occupy the places that we now fill, the priceless inheritance left by our fathers.

"Washington as a Moral Force" was responded to by Hon. George H. Williams, who spoke as follows:

A meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution to commemorate the birthday of Washington overwhelms the mind with patriotic and inspir-

ing emotions. We are separated by more than a hundred years with their deepening shadows from the day we celebrate, but through these shadows with meteoric splendor shines the fame of Washington and of the men and events with which his fame is associated.

Our meeting brings before us with pictorial clearness the high and fearless resolves of Revolutionary assemblies, the sacrifices, sufferings and successes of a consequent war, examples of physical and moral courage, and all that galaxy of glorious achievements which made the United States a free and independent nation.

Washington at the time of his death was said to be "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and it is safe to add that in the fullness and roundness of a perfect manhood he stands first in the list of modern statesmen and warriors. I do not mean to say that he was the greatest soldier or the greatest statesman of modern times, but I mean to say that those physical, intellectual and moral qualities which are necessary to an exalted character were more happily blended in him than in any other man mentioned in modern history. One element of moral force is personal courage or fearlessness in the face of danger. Brave men, though brave in a bad cause, are respected by others, and deeds of personal daring in battle and elsewhere have been favorite themes of song and story. Learning, wisdom and goodness command the admiration of mankind, but admiration rises into hero worship for those who repose themselves to death in the ranks of fighting armies. Washington at an early day, in the campaign against the French forts in western Pennsylvania, established his reputation for personal courage, and was never deterred from the performance of his whole duty as a soldier by the apprehension that his life was in danger.

Another element of moral power is good judgment. This is the greatest of all talents for one bearing public responsibilities and it is the one least appreciated by the public. That which is showy is more attractive than that which is solid. Good judgment as to any matter implies comprehension of everything affecting that matter, and no brilliancy of speech or action will make up for the lack of this judgment in the management of public affairs. Washington's judgment was of the first order, as his success in military and civil life abundantly proves. He must have been endowed with an extraordinary faculty of deciding wisely to have conducted the Revolution to a successful issue; to lead thirteen feeble Colonies against a great and resourceful enemy through the discouragements and defeats of a seven years' war necessarily required great foresight, indomitable zeal and excellent judgment. Washington's administration during the formative period of our Federal Union was a marvel of wisdom and skill. He was like a mariner upon an unexplored sea without guide or compass. He had no precedents to follow. To organize the new government, to devise ways and means for its support, to establish relations with foreign countries, to harmonize federal authority with the autonomy of the

States and to put the whole machinery of the government into successful operation demanded the most enlightened and comprehensive judgment. Contrary to the wishes of his countrymen, at the end of two presidential terms he retired to private life with a farewell message which deserves to be ranked with the Declaration of Independence.

More effective than all else to make the moral power of Washington a force was his acknowledged goodness. Greatness allied to vice may temporarily delight the multitude, but greatness must be allied to virtue to exert a lasting and beneficial influence in the world. Washington's virtues were so widely known and appreciated that the English Lord Byron was led to exclaim :

Where may the weary eyes repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state ?
Yes, one—the first, the last, the best,
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeathed the name of Washington
To make man blush there was but one.

Individual moral force is the influence produced by a combination of courage, wisdom and goodness, as exemplified in the actings and doings of the individuals. Moral force may co-exist with the person from whom it proceeds, or it may survive and produce effects after such person has passed out of existence. Our attention is arrested by one notable instance of Washington's influence after he was dead. He was unanimously elected President in 1788, was unanimously re-elected in 1792, and would have been unanimously elected for a third term in 1796 if he had consented to become a candidate. This refusal of Washington to accept the office of President for a third term made a precedent which has become a sacred and inviolable canon in the political code of the United States. Nothing is said in our written Constitution about the ineligibility of a President for a third term, but the moral force of Washington's example has made a third term for a President next to an impossibility. General Grant, whose popularity was unbounded, as a candidate for a third term was defeated in the Republican convention of 1880 by the moral force of Washington's example, and if nominated he would in all probability have been defeated at the election upon that ground. There is a lesson of great value in Washington's refusal of the Presidency for a third term. First, it proves that men can be governed by moral force as well as by physical power. More than sixty millions of people accept the act of one man long since passed away as binding upon them, with nothing but popular belief in the wisdom of that act to enforce its authority. Again, it is instructive in showing that great and good deeds have an enduring vitality in the hearts and memories of mankind. Ambition and selfishness and sin in every form abound, but they stand with uncovered heads in the presence of disinterested and patriotic

devotion to country. When Washington rejected the office of President for a third term "he builded better than he knew." He erected a safeguard for Republican institutions. All our Presidents since Washington have been ambitious to be re-elected. Six of them have sought and obtained a second term, and there is reason to believe that they—or some of them—would have tried by the use of official influence or otherwise to secure a third term and probably more terms if they had not been deterred by the example of Washington. Office holding generally breeds an insatiable desire for more. Without any limitation upon the eligibility of the President, there would be danger that an ambitious and unscrupulous incumbent might perpetuate his official existence and establish upon the ruins of the Constitution an oligarchy of office holders. Rotation in office under reasonable restrictions is the true theory of Republican government. Washington, by the moral force of his example, has compelled the practice to conform to this theory. To look out from the scramble for office in these days, to the retirement of Washington when the people wanted him to stay, is as refreshing as the sight of a green field in a desert of drifting sands.

When the Constitution of the United States was formed there was a wide spread and powerful opposition to its adoption. Each Colony under the Confederation was quite independent of the others, and many saw, or thought they saw in the Constitution, a dangerous consolidation of power in a centralized government. Hamilton, Madison, Jay and others published papers advocating its adoption, but these arguments, though learned and eloquent, hardly reached the minds of the common people. Washington was known everywhere and his patriotism and wisdom were universally acknowledged. People who had no time or opportunity to study the questions involved accepted the judgment of Washington. They favored the new Constitution because they knew he favored it. If he had opposed it it would not have been adopted. Time has approved the judgment of Washington as well as the wisdom of the men who relied upon it and magnified beyond measure our indebtedness to him for his influence in this critical period of our country's history.

Washington's administration was held together and made a success by the moral force of his majestic character. Jefferson was Secretary of State and Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, both gentlemen, but bitterly opposed to each other in their political views. Jefferson contended for the sovereign right of the States, and Hamilton for the supremacy of the Federal government. When the French Revolution broke out, the adherents of Jefferson favored the ideas upon which it was founded, and the adherents of Hamilton denounced them as subversive of all government. Party feeling ran high upon the question. Jefferson's party was charged with a desire to import into the United States the radical doctrine of revolutionary France, and Hamilton's party was charged with a desire to import into the United States the principles of monarchical England. Discord and distraction raged on all sides but they were overawed and neutralized

by the wisdom and justice of Washington. He spoke to the angry passions and they obeyed his voice. He overcame those elements of discord by moral power which were beyond the reach of physical force.

While Washington was President, Congress passed an act imposing a tax upon whiskey, which produced a formidable insurrection in western Pennsylvania and other parts of the country. Thousands of armed men were massed together to resist the collection of this tax. The Federal government was new, its powers indefinite and its authority hardly known to the people, and this insurrection was to be the test of its adequacy to the ends for which it was created. Officers and troops sent against the insurgents were driven back, and it seemed for a time as though the enemies of law and order would succeed. Washington determined to put himself at the head of the government forces and went into Pennsylvania for that purpose. Stricken by the movement of the President with the conviction that further resistance was useless the rebellion melted away and disappeared, and the supremacy of the law was established. This shows that ideas sometimes win victories where arms are ineffectual.

During the administration of John Adams our country became involved in a serious controversy with France. Hostilities had commenced and a great war was impending. In this emergency all eyes turned toward Washington, then in retirement at Mount Vernon. President Adams, in response to the voice of the people, called upon Washington to take command of the national forces, and he, at great personal sacrifice, accepted the position. When the weight of Washington's renown as a warrior and statesman were thrown into the scales France lowered her pretensions and proceeded without delay to re-establish amicable relations with this country. These prominent instances to which I have referred are only illustrations of the thousands of ways in which the moral influence of Washington worked for good. All his speeches and writings and his whole public life were aglow with intense devotion to his country. His influence was a steady, vitalizing and improving force. Our duty as Sons of the American Revolution is to cherish and keep alive this influence. Our heritage comes to us with this responsibility. We want more of Washington's courage in our government, more of his purity among our public men, and more of his ardent patriotism among our people. Our Republic will be safe in the hands of men who follow in the footsteps of Washington.

"The story of the Past a Lesson for the Present" was presented by John F. Gowey, Esq., who said :

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMPATRIOTS :

Our gallant sires ! We drink to them
Who blazed the way with loyal zest,
And gave to Union's diadem
The myriad jewels of the West.

One can hardly be expected to give utterance to words that are in accordance with the spirit of the occasion and at the same time present new thoughts for consideration. The verbiage may be changed and the metaphor varied, yet the truisms of live and love, of philosophy and government remain the same. Love and hope, despair and passion are as old as time. The seeds of truth, honor, virtue and courage, the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, were sown in the dim domain of antiquity and have existed since man became conscious of a living soul.

Looking backward over the centuries, gleaning for types of all that concern the deep things of life, we are compelled to say that of old there were statesmen as great, philosophers as wise, captains as valiant and peoples as liberty loving as can be found in modern times. Not that man is incapable of growth and development and has not improved individually and collectively, for history is but the record of his progress along the lines for which "governments were instituted among men."

It has been said that liberty has become a hackneyed subject and freedom worn commonplace; this could be answered as was one who sneered at what he termed the "cant of patriotism." "I quite agree," said the speaker, "that the cant of patriotism is a bad thing, but I can tell him a worse — the recant of patriotism — which I will gladly go along with him in reprobating when he shows me an example of it."

For one I still believe in the age of faith and freedom, still go over in loving remembrance the bead roll of our nation's honored names and yet imagine that in the life of Washington we have the loftiest example of patriotism that the world can show, and in the record of the birth of these United States a most salutary lesson in all that ennoble the citizen and makes a nation great. The men of the past, of our Colonial and Revolutionary period, have had thrown around their sacred forms the halo that history gives to the noble and great of all ages. The shadows of time have made saints of some and heroes of them all. Their petty vices, faults of mind and infirmities of temper have all been hidden or swept away by "time's effacing finger," and they stand before us and in the pages of history as Godlike men cast in an heroic mold. The intrepid action, the noble character alone remain for our contemplation and inspiration.

Of all man's institutions history records no grander hope for humanity than the government our fathers gave to mankind; time's annals fail to show so bright a bow of promise to the sons of men; they spoke for it, prayed for it, fought for it, died for it, and with us rests its perpetuity.

Well has it been said "It is a question for us now, not of the founding of a new government, but of the preservation of one already old; not of the formation of an independent power, but of the purification of a nation's life; not of the subjection of a foreign foe, but of the subjection of ourselves. The dangers of to-day come from within, the love of power, the lust for gold, the weakening of faith, the decay of public virtue; these

are the perils that threaten our future; these are the enemies we have to fear."

With increased devotion we must be baptized anew in the waters of freedom, scan again the utterances of the patriotic sages, "be true to the teachings of our history, and love our country before all other things," if the Republic is to live among the nations of the earth.

I do not know that the hands are weak,
Or the brain unused to plan;
That the tongue delays the truth to speak,
Or the foot to march in the van;
But I know full well that we need not seek
In vain for a Minute Man.

In these closing years of the century wherein we see so much of strife and bitterness between the so-called classes of society, when we hear on the one hand of the greed and tyranny of corporations, and on the other read of strikes and labor riots, we are reminded that history is mainly given to recording the struggles of men and the continual changes in the relations of classes. The lesson taught is "that popular government rests on public character," and that liberty and law, or liberty and order, must go together; that there can be no safety in the one without the other.

In the midst of the new and ever changing social and economic questions which perplex and agitate the public mind; in the swift whirl of political strife and the ceaseless din of the mad race for wealth; amid the clouds and shadows that envelope the relations of capital and labor, the desire for mental and material improvement must not be taken for the murmurings of the discontented, or the agitation of labor as a protest against free institutions. Let not the timid be disheartened nor the pessimist encouraged by such manifestations. These problems are not confined to our shores nor to our time; they are as widespread as civilization itself, and in the future as in the past will continue to engross the best thought of man.

There can never be a final solution of questions affecting our material interests. Our conditions are constantly changing, and, with the advent of new forces and new ideals, come new problems. "There will never come some one epoch of time when mankind will, so to speak, be able to fold its hands and take to enjoying itself and having a universal 'good time,'" such a state of affairs were to do away with all that gives an impetus to life and all incentive to human action.

The labor and social questions of the present day need elevation to a higher plane, for without a distinctly ethical, not to say religious, purpose that runs with and sways the current of our lives, we lose the hope, the inspiration that gives to life its real value and makes of us something more than mere food and raiment-getting machines.

The history of the past throws light upon the difficulties of the present, and the sacrifices and achievements of the sires should incite the sons to renewed effort in maintaining and building up the fabric of government and national life laid down by them.

So let us perform the full measure of our duty by deed and word, that amid the antagonisms of party strife, the evolution of new and immeasurable forces in life and the varying social phenomena of the day, one star shall shine serene in our country's firmament, undimmed by selfish fear, undaunted by faction's cry and radiant with patriotic fire—the star of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Colonel James Jackson, U. S. Army, a member of the New York Society Sons of the American Revolution, responded to "Patriotic Societies the Promoters of National Sentiment," as follows :

In the last decade there has been a large addition to the number of Patriotic Societies and an increased effort upon the part of those already existing to stimulate patriotic feeling. This arises, no doubt, from the apprehension of the American element in this country that tendencies are developing which, if not checked, will endanger the government and institutions established by our forefathers and subsequently maintained by our generation at such a cost of blood and treasure. Homogeneous peoples, members of some one great race, having the same characteristics and sympathies, are usually patriotic, that is, devoted to the welfare of the whole people, because in that lies the best interests of the individual ; but in communities made up of radically different races, without common ancestry or tradition, the sentiment of patriotism, the common bond of a common people, weakens and dies out if not specially nurtured and cultivated.

One great reason for the growing lack of national sentiment in this country is the enormous tide of immigration poured upon our shores since the civil war, so great that it could not be merged with the Anglo-Saxon population, and retained largely the customs, traditions and instincts of the race in foreign lands.

Much of this immigration was valuable, but much of it also was venal and vicious. And there came, increasingly in later years, masses of men from decadent, mixed and conquered races, who for ages had had but little interest in a common country or a common heritage, and could have none whatever in ours, and whose every thought and action was centered in self. To this class of people equally with the men whose courage and patriotism made the Republic and those of kindred races who came here intending to unite with it and share its fortunes, was given the ballot, and it was promptly treated as a commercial bounty and sold to the highest bidder,

the example spreading to the vicious and indifferent of all races. This introduced into our political system a large and constantly increasing purchasable element. It was the opportunity of the plutocrat and the money-getter and they quickly took advantage of it to buy for themselves or tools the places of power and influence that had heretofore been awarded by patriotic voters to brains and statesmanship and use these offices for individual gain. From this time on we find an accumulating selfishness in public action, a corresponding neglect of national interests and a cowering of patriotic tone and purpose in national statecraft. Statesmanship which did not *pay* was scouted as an iridescent dream, and "practical politics," the statesmanship of the pocketbook, became the rule of our political existence. Legislation is more and more a system of mutual help in procuring local subsidies and personal aggrandizement. The national treasury is considered a legitimate object of prey, rather than a means of building up national prosperity and maintaining the standing and character of the nation among the powers of the world. The national life and interests by which *all* would be benefited, national character built up, national integrity preserved, national prosperity assured, have been measurably sacrificed to local greed and personal gain. To this condition have we come at last, that the ship of state drifts helplessly towards the destroying breakers while the crew are engaged in fighting for the cargo.

We are apt to charge this lamentable state of affairs upon our rulers and legislators, but the people themselves are largely to blame for it. Most legislators are truly representative men, reflecting accurately the character and purposes of their constituency; "water will not rise higher than its source," and a venal, selfish and unpatriotic majority need not expect statesman-like action from their representatives. The remedy, if there is to be one, must begin with the people. We have brought this condition upon ourselves by paramount devotion to local interests, greed of gain and the violation of nature's law of race integrity, and must work out of it as best we can. It seems to me that one necessary step towards it, is to inculcate a national sentiment in all manner of ways, to teach patriotism to all the children of the land and to teach it from the primer to the calculus. To hold up for emulation those grand patriots whose sacrifice and suffering gave to mankind the best government for the people the world has yet seen and to impress upon them that they can only continue to enjoy its benefits by the perpetuation of the institutions established by our forefathers and the exercise of the same unselfish patriotism which called them into existence.

Patriotism, devotion to the welfare of the whole people, is an up-building and conserving power; it is the principle of union and cohesion illustrated in Æsop's fable of the bundle of fagots, while selfishness, local and personal, is disorganizing and disintegrating and when once it predominates can only end in dissolution. There is great need in this country for patriotic societies to build up a national sentiment and to maintain and propagate the better ideas of American national life, to controvert the

gross and deadening materialism of latter day politics, and to preserve and disseminate the histories and work of our patriotic sires. Their memories should not be buried in the tomb of the past and so lost to the world as examples and inspirations, but should become household words in every family, stimulating to that patriotism which is not only willing to *die* for the country when needed, but to *live* for it always and to make its honor and welfare and destiny paramount to every local and personal consideration.

The ancestor from whom comes my title to belong to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was the proprietor of a brass foundry in Philadelphia when the Revolutionary war commenced. He immediately set his furnaces and factory to work manufacturing cannon, arms and ammunition for the patriot army. He organized the first cavalry troop and the first artillery company formed during the war, and was at different times an officer in each. During the hard winter of 1778 he was a volunteer aide on Washington's staff at Valley Forge, and did all in his power to relieve the sufferings of the patriot army. When the British occupied Philadelphia they destroyed all property of his that could be found, but when they retired he again set his furnaces to work manufacturing supplies for Washington's army. For a large part of these supplies the Continental Congress failed to pay him, and at the close of the war he had sacrificed most of his fortune in his patriotic endeavor to free this country from British domination. Had he lived in these times and been animated with the spirit of this age, he would, no doubt have furnished defective armor plates for the war ships of his country and achieved a colossal fortune in doing it and have been lauded and honored for the accomplishment of so successful a *business* transaction. It was such men as he—and they appear to have been numerous in those days—that made it possible for a new and thinly populated country to achieve its independence from the greatest military power in the world. Such patriotism is invincible in war and incorruptible in peace; any people informed and permeated with its spirit must always occupy a commanding position of power and influence.

To us has been given the greatest country and the grandest opportunity of any nation of modern times. Our domain extends from the Arctic circle to the torrid zone, and there is nothing necessary to human existence or comfort, to progress or civilization, that can not be supplied within our boundaries. We virtually control a continent laved by two great oceans, giving us a practically unassailable location if we use ordinary judgment and prudence in our measures for defense. When we prove equal to our opportunity—when we become a NATION, animated by a nation's pride and purpose, and not a mere aggregation of petty, jarring and discordant localities, when "Earth's greatest country's gut her soul and risen up Earth's greatest nation"—we may dominate the world's destinies. Our flag will float unchallenged on every sea, our commerce and manufactures penetrate unchecked to every corner of the globe, our citizens be honored and

respected in every land, our securities and corporate interests be the synonym for safety and integrity in every market, and our people prosperous beyond their dreams; but all this is only possible to the predominance of a courageous and purposeful national sentiment in the councils of the nation and among the people. It should be the duty of patriotic societies, of all true Americans, and especially of the descendants of those grand men who illustrated the *practical value* of patriotism in their lives and deeds, to cultivate this sentiment. May we not hope that a united and determined effort will turn the tide of sordid influences now hastening our destruction, and that a reflux wave of patriotic purpose will bear us onward to higher ideals and a grander destiny? The harbingers of evil days are plentiful; organized selfishness, sordid statesmanship, a prostituted franchise, local and sectional jealousies and the unnecessary impoverishment of the people are all influences tending to deaden and destroy patriotic sentiment, and without a prevailing patriotism among the people this Union of States is a rope of sand and will go to pieces, leaving to history the record of one more futile attempt at government by the people. Let us believe with our great poet, Lowell, that this is not to be:

O strange New World that yit wast never young,
Whose youth from thee by gripin' need was wrung;
Brown foundlin' o' the woods, whose baby-bed
Was prowled roun' by the Injun's cracklin' tread;
Who yit grew'st strong thru shifts an' wants an' pains,
Nussed by stern men with empires in their brains,
Who saw in vision their young Ishmel strain
With each hard hand a vassal ocean's main.
Thou! skilled by freedom an' by gret events,
To pitch new states ez Old World men pitch tents;
Thou! taught by Fate to know Jehovah's plan
That man's devices can't unmake a man;
THE GRAVE'S NOT DUG where traitor hands shall lay
In fearful haste *thy* murdered corse away.

"Nihilism and Paternalism" was discussed by Thomas G. Greene, Esq. He showed in befitting phrase that neither of these were in the thoughts and purposes of the man of '76, and should find no resting place with us.

A number of gentlemen spoke to sentiments suggested by the occasion, and much humor and many bright witticisms marked the fleeting hours until the dial hand marked the beginning of another day, when "good nights" were said.

At the day meeting Col. J. K. Philips read a paper, which was ordered to be published in the Year Book, on "Footsteps of Washington." It is as follows:

It is most appropriate that on this anniversary day Americans should put aside their ordinary avocations and pass a portion of the time in contemplating the life and character of the great Washington.

Two influences are so far reaching and so all potent in moulding human character that no just estimate of it may be formed without considering them. These are heredity and environment. If the influence of these are good and wholesome we may expect the character they produce to be symmetrical, harmonious, complete and, humanly speaking, perfect. Where these exert a malign influence genius may break away to some extent, and present us with great and notable characters, but they will be marred; as Cæsar's, by inordinate ambition; as Cromwell's, with narrow bigotry; as Napoleon's, by superlative selfishness.

Viewing the well rounded and completed character of Washington we may easily believe that the formative influences which produced it were of the most fortunate. So indeed they were. He descended from good ancestry of great respectability and noted for independence and patriotism. His great-great-grandfather commanded troops raised by Virginia and Maryland to repel the incursions of certain Indian tribes, and is spoken of as a good and public spirited citizen. His father is described as a handsome, strong, prosperous, happy and much respected man. His mother was regarded as a woman of notable good sense, self reliance, industry, frugality and high principle, whose ambition was for herself to be a good wife and mother, and for her son to be a prosperous, contented and happy planter. Surrounded by the simple habits and homely, rugged pursuits incident to plantation life, he early acquired a love of the open air and a keen relish for outdoor occupations and amusements that remained with him through life. The affectionate esteem with which his brothers—Augustine and Lawrence—regarded him, and the friendship of the Fairfaxes, were of incalculable advantage to him all through life. These brought him into association with men of wealth, education, experience and influence, and women of culture, refinement and good breeding. Even the instruction in military tactics by the old adjutant, Muse, and the lessons in fencing by Van Braam were happy adjuncts. His choice of a profession was also most fortunate. Besides bringing him much needed doubloons and pistoles, it brought him to the notice of land holders and made him widely and favorably known and laid the foundation of that independent fortune that was so essential to the success of his life. It also begot that methodical habit of recording transactions which has given us our closest insight to his character.

Between the ages of sixteen and nineteen years we find him executing extended surveys of wild lands. These expeditions took him into the wilderness and required him to "rough it" amid perils from wild beasts and savages. At barely nineteen years of age he is appointed one of the Adjutants General of Virginia with the rank of major and the pay of one hundred and fifty pounds a year. This was a position of considerable respon-

sibility and exercised his knowledge of military tactics and familiarized him with the organization and discipline of troops. The French and Indians had become insolent and aggressive on the western frontier, and Dinwiddie, the Scotch Governor of Virginia, selected young Major Washington, who had just reached his majority, and, especially commissioning him thereto, appointed him "his express messenger" to bear the gubernatorial message to the French commander in that quarter and bring back the Frenchman's reply. It was an arduous, perilous, delicate and most important mission, requiring profound knowledge of woodcraft as well as of human nature, a physical and moral courage that nothing could daunt, and intelligence that could not be deceived. It is most remarkable that a young man, a boy of twenty-one, should have been charged with so great an undertaking, yet the young man executed the task in such a manner as reflected credit upon himself, and demonstrated that he possessed in the highest degree the faculty of clear discernment and correct conclusion. Virginia now authorized the raising of two companies and Major Washington was placed in command. This force was shortly greatly increased and Washington raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel under Colonel Fry, and an expedition set out to take possession of the forks of the Ohio.

Washington commanded the advance. Pushing out from Wills Creek he reconnoitered as far south as Ohio Pyle Falls on the Youghiogheny river. Receiving information from friendly Indians that a party of French and Indians were in the vicinity waiting an opportunity to attack him he set out at the head of forty men, and on May 28, 1754, came upon the enemy, and, in an engagement of about twenty minutes killed ten, wounded one and captured twenty-one. Jumonville, the French commandant, was killed. This was the first engagement of the long and bloody French and Indian war. Colonel Fry dying, Washington assumed command and collected his forces at the Great Meadows and there constructed the rude defense named Fort Necessity, where he was attacked by a superior force of French and Indians, and, after a sharp struggle, was forced to surrender. The terms of surrender (drawn up in French) were imperfectly translated into English by Van Braam and it was made to appear that Jumonville had been assassinated, as the French claimed.

While Washington was struggling to obey orders by completing his regiment, a law was passed at the instance of Dinwiddie by which Colonial officers were outranked by officers of the same grade sent over from England. Washington very promptly and properly resigned. Braddock having come from England as commander-in-chief of all his majesty's forces in North America, Washington became an aide to that officer.

The expedition for the reduction of Fort Duquesne, under the immediate command of Braddock, followed almost the identical path of Washington's first journey to the forks of the Ohio. Below the mouth of the Youghiogheny the column crossed to the south side of the Monongahela river, along which it marched some three miles, and then re-crossed to the

north side about half a mile from the mouth of Turtle Creek and the cabin of John Frazier, a gunsmith, Indian trader and hunter. We may now recall how Washington had repeatedly warned Braddock to be cautious and suggested that some provincial troops be placed in advance, but his warning was unheeded and his advice received with contempt. The column passed across the lower bottom, up the ascending slope toward the high hills a mile distant from the river. From these hills and at points a few hundred yards between, rise two deep ravines, which, in diverging course, pass down the slope and are lost in the lower land. At my earliest recollection of these they were about ten feet deep and would conceal about ten thousand infantry. Colonel Gage, whom we afterwards know as General and commander-in-chief at New York and Boston, had the advance. The whole column had passed between the ravines with its head well up toward the hill, when suddenly from a concealed foe, at short range and on both flanks, was opened a murderous fire. We need not repeat the story of Braddock's defeat. We may recall how Washington raged as a fury; how he handled one of the brass field pieces as if it had been a mere toy; how he bewailed the fate of the provincial troops, crying: "My poor Virginians! Oh, my poor Virginians;" and how, with a handful of these "Virginians," he covered the retreat until the remnant of the army reached Dunbar, the rear guard and the baggage, forty miles distant.

Washington's display of feeling on this field we find repeated when from Fort Lee he saw his brave men surrendered and disarmed at Fort Mifflin, then stabbed to death by Hessian bayonets. We again see the same fierce spirit blaze like an avenging deity upon the traitorous Charles Lee on the field of Monmouth.

One of the officers brought off in safety from Braddock's fated field we are constrained to wish had fallen there—the weak, selfish, envious Gates. Had Washington's advice been heeded there is little doubt victory would have crowned this expedition. After crossing the river had the column obliqued to the right, keeping Turtle Creek close on its right flank until it reached the point where that stream breaks through the range of hills and where the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses it at Brinton Station, and then turned sharply to the left, the high ground would have been reached and a line of march that could not easily have been ambushed.

After this disaster the French and Indians became yet more troublesome and aggressive, and Washington passed the greater portion of his time organizing and directing the provincial militia in defense of the settlers, until the second expedition was organized under command of General Forbes, Washington commanding the Virginia troops. Here again the wise advice of Washington as to route of march was unheeded. Instead of taking the Braddock's route, which is the more direct, and, because it pursues natural water courses, by far the easier, Forbes chose one more to the north and crossing some three mountain chains. Roads had to be cut through forests and streams bridged, all at great expenditure of labor and time.

This so delayed the march that the column had only reached the Loyal Hana, sixty miles from the French fort, in November. Here a council of war decided to give up the attempt and return. Washington's Virginians formed the advance of the column and his vigilance had warded off all danger of Indian surprise. He had learned from his scouts that the French garrison was weak and the commandant very apprehensive of the threatened attack. He therefore earnestly urged a forward movement, to which Forbes finally gave assent. Next to the last encampment of Forbes was almost within rifle shot of the point at which we have seen Braddock cross to the south side of the Monongahela, and he crossed Turtle Creek and gained the highlands at the point on the Pennsylvania Railroad already mentioned, passing the field of Braddock's defeat a mile or more on his left flank.

With the exception of the loss entailed by the foolhardy action of Captain Grant and a detachment of his Highlanders, the victory was bloodless, as the garrison, setting fire to the fort, took to their boats and escaped down the Ohio.

To Washington more than all others we may justly ascribe the successful issue of the expedition. He now stands where five years before, while waiting for his baggage, he had passed an hour noting the eligible site for a fort. If he could stand there to-day he would not see Killbuck or Smoky Island; the floods have carried it away. The island upon which he and Gist passed a terrible December night is now but little larger than a town lot. Borne upon the shoulders of the highest adjacent hill (named in his honor, Mount Washington) rests a populous ward of a mighty city.

It was most fortunate for the Colonies that in the struggle for this position and the contiguous territory the arms of England triumphed. The long contest during which, says Franklin, "the Colonies had raised, paid and clothed nearly twenty-five thousand men," was the rugged school in which the Colonists learned the art of war, and in which a number of our Revolutionary officers gained invaluable experience. When we study the early influences that surrounded Washington, and, following his footsteps, watch the unfolding and development of his character, we are prepared to endorse Patrick Henry's estimate of him, and to second the motion of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, that on June 15, 1775, made him commander-in-chief of the Continental army.

No other man was qualified for the trust in anything like his measure. Who save him could have organized armies, conducted campaigns, fought battles, suffered disasters and won victories under like conditions. When all around him was gloomy and men's hearts were filled with despair, when he himself might well have said, as King Richard, "Patience is stale, and I am weary of it," he never lost faith nor equanimity. The so-called Conway cabal would have overwhelmed any lesser man. The unpopular French alliance but for Washington's influence would have been more hurtful than helpful to the Colonial cause.

When the final victory was won and kingly power and honors were in his grasp, who like him could have so bidden farewell to his officers as to arouse and confirm the patriotism of the most halting. To whose influence so much as his do we owe the preparation and adoption of the national Constitution? Was Washington a great military genius? Let his retreat through New Jersey bear witness. Let Trenton and Princeton and Monmouth testify. See with what skill and energy he hurled his little army of eight thousand men from the Hudson to the Chesapeake and compelled the surrender at Yorktown. Ask Frederick the Great of Prussia.

Was Washington a great statesman? Search his state papers; study his farewell address and be answered. The youth of our land will find in his character the safest example for their emulation. The Christian patriot may confidently point to him as the best evidence that the Eternal One *does* control the destiny of nations.

Fitting it is that the earliest morning light should gild the spires of a great capital bearing his name, and that when the god of day sinks to rest in the bosom of the mighty Pacific his last rays should rest on the shores of an empire State perpetuating the immortal name—WASHINGTON.

ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

It early became apparent that the growth and prosperity of the Society, especially in Washington, would be best promoted by the formation of local Chapters. The revised By-Laws of the Society provided that not fewer than seven members residing in the same locality might form a Chapter.

The compatriots of Spokane were first to so organize. Colonel J. Kennedy Stout, who was the third admission to the Society in that city, actively interested himself in presenting additional members. The requisite number having been reached, they met on February 1, 1894, adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, and organized by electing the following officers:

President.....	COLONEL J. KENNEDY STOUT.
Vice-President and Treasurer.....	A. W. DOLAND.
Secretary and Registrar.....	H. M. HOYT.
Managers	{ W. H. MAXWELL,
	{ K. K. CUTTER.

The Board of Managers of the Society accorded them official recognition as Spokane Chapter No. 1. They have held a number of interesting meetings, notably that of February 22, 1895. This Chapter, now having fifteen members, exists as Chapter No. 1 of the Washington Society.

At Seattle Mr. A. S. Gibbs issued a circular letter to our members residing in the Sound District, urging them to meet at Seattle September 25 and form a Chapter. This met a gratifying response, and resulted in the formation of Seattle Chapter No. 2, in the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws, and in the election of the following officers :

President.....	E. S. SMITH.
Vice-President.....	J. B. HOWE.
Secretary	A. S. GIBBS.
Treasurer.....	FRANK HANFORD.
Managers.....	{ J. W. HALL, J. F. GOWRY.

They were promptly recognized by the State Society and increased public interest in our objects have confirmed the wisdom of forming these organizations, as well as exemplified the zealous patriotism of their organizers.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Chosen February 22, 1895, are :

President.....	COL. T. M. ANDERSON, U. S. A.
Vice President.....	HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.
Secretary.....	P. P. DABNEY.
Treasurer.....	RALPH W. HOYT.
Registrar	WALLACE McCAMANT, Esq.
	{ TYLER WOODWARD, A. E. BORTHWICK, HON. LAFAYETTE GROVER, COL. J. K. PHILIPS, J. KENNEDY STOUT, Esq., Pres. Spokane Chapter No. 1. E. S. SMITH, Pres. Seattle Chapter No. 2.
Board of Managers	



ROLL OF MEMBERS.

NOTE:—Membership in the Sons of the American Revolution is based on *lineal* descent from an ancestor who assisted the Colonies in securing independence. The names of lineal ancestors are printed in italics. Whenever in this list the services of collateral relatives are mentioned they are given simply as matters of historical interest. The Society does not require the line of descent to be given further back than to the Revolutionary ancestor, but many of our members trace their families far beyond.

State
Number

National
Number

I

ANDERSON, THOMAS McARTHUR.

6701

COLONEL 14TH INF., U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-grandson of *Richard Clough Anderson*, Lieutenant-Colonel Third Virginia Infantry, Continental Line, and Brigadier-General Virginia Militia. He was with the "Boston Tea Party" in 1774, commissioned Captain, March 7, 1776. He was present at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton and at Brandywine, where he was badly wounded. Commissioned Major, February 10, 1778, wounded at Savannah and made prisoner at Charleston. Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel 1779. Present at Yorktown October, 1781, as A. D. C. to General La-Fayette. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

State No.

National No.

125

ALEXANDER, GEORGE NELL.

7325

STREET COMMISSIONER.

(1). Great-grandson of *William Arnold*, a Minute Man at the Lexington Alarm, 1775, a Sergeant 1775-7, Quartermaster 1778-9, Lieutenant 1781. Served in Captain Stephen Kimball's Company, Colonel Dan Hitchcock's Regiment, also in Captain Abraham Winsor's Company, Colonel Brown's Regiment, and Captain Wood's Company, Colonel Elliott's Regiment of Rhode Island Troops. After the war a Justice of the Peace.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Caleb Arnold*, one of General Nat. Greene's Riflemen. Seven brothers and three brothers-in-law of Caleb Arnold were in service with him, his wife and daughters cultivating their Rhode Island farm with their own hands.

71

ALLEN, ETHAN W.

6771

MERCHANT.

Great-grandson of *Preserved Kellogg*, Corporal in Captain Eben Wood's Company of Colonel Eben Wolbridge's Regiment of Vermont Militia.

129

ALVORD, WILLIAM CULLUM.

7329

ASSISTANT BANK CASHIER.

(1). Great-grandson of *James Claghorn*, Captain in Colonel James Mead's Regiment Vermont Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment Vermont Militia.

45

APPLEGATE, OLIVER C.

6745

STOCKRAISER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Richard Applegate*, a Soldier of the New Jersey Line, who entered the Army with his two oldest sons, Benjamin and William, about the beginning of the war.

(2). Grandson of *Daniel Applegate*, a Drummer in the First Regiment, also in the Second Regiment New Jersey Continental Line. Daniel's mother being dead, he was bound to "a steady Dutch farmer," near Albany, New York. At eleven years of age, his father and brothers being in the Army, he ran off from his patron and traveled eighty miles to the Army to join his father. The Troops to which father and brothers belonged were in a distant locality, but a kind-hearted Colonel had him taught music and also to read, and enlisted him as a Drummer. Daniel was also a Soldier in the War of 1812.

State No.

National No.

46 APPLEGATE, IVAN DECATUR. 6740

STOCKRAISER.

Brother of O. C. Applegate. See No. 45.

47 APPLEGATE, LUCIEN B. 6747

STOCKRAISER.

Brother of O. C. Applegate. See No. 45.

120 APPLEGATE, ELMER IVAN. 7320

TEACHER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Richard Applegate*.(2). Great-grandson of *Daniel Applegate*. See No. 45.

106 ARNOLD, FREDERICK KELLOGG. 7306

REAL ESTATE.

(1). Great-grandson of *Jonathan Arnold*, born May 21, 1754, at East Haddam, Connecticut. Served in the Revolutionary War as follows: Enrolled at Fishkill, New York, June 10, 1776, in Captain Samuel Williams' Company of the Ninth Connecticut Line, Colonel Samuel B. Webb commanding. Private until 1781. January 1, 1781, the Second and Ninth Regiments were consolidated into one, numbered the Third, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, and Arnold was made Second Sergeant of Captain Joseph Walker's Company, serving until the disbandment of the Army at West Point by order of Washington, early in June, 1783.

(2). Great-grandson of *John Saxton*, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 11, 1760. Enlisted December 16, 1776, as Drummer in Captain Ephraim Fitch's Company of Colonel Benjamin Simonds' Regiment of the Massachusetts Line. Was at Ticonderoga. Enlisted again as Private, June 29, 1777, in Captain Enoch Noble's Company of John Brown's Regiment of the Massachusetts Line.

(3). Great-grandson of *Ephraim Shead*, who enlisted July 6, 1777, in Captain Roswell Downing's Company of Colonel John Ashley's Regiment of the Massachusetts Line.

132 ARNOLD, HOSMER KELLOGG. 7332

COLLECTOR.

Son of Frederick K. Arnold. See No. 106.

72

ATKINSON, JOSIAH LITTLE.

6772

REAL ESTATE.

(1). Great-grandson of *Moses Little*, who was Captain of the Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, Company in the Louisburg Expedition of 1758. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he reported in command of a Company to Headquarters at Cambridge. He was appointed Colonel and placed in command of a Regiment of Essex County Troops. This Regiment he commanded at Bunker Hill, where it lost forty men killed or wounded. Was present at Long Island and Harlem Heights. Ill health compelled him to refuse a Brigadier-General's commission and return home in 1777. He was then elected to the State Legislature.

118 BARTHOLOMEW, JAMES HULL SHERMAN. 7318

EDITOR.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Joseph Bartholomew*, a Private in Captain Isaac Cook's Company of Wallingford, Connecticut Minute Men, that marched to Boston at the Lexington alarm. Well authenticated family histories, genealogies and traditions show him to have been a Lieutenant. A "Genealogy of the Bartholomew Family" states that "Lieutenant Joseph Bartholomew commanded, by commission from the General Court, all subject to military duty in Wallingford, Connecticut." The records show that his father, a grandfather and a great-grandfather served in the French and Indian War.

13

BATEMAN, CEPHAS CALEB.

6713

CHAPLAIN U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-grandson of *Zadoc Bateman*, Private in Captain Williams' Company, Twelfth Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Line. He served several enlistments from 1778-1781, was honorably discharged, and pensioned in 1832 for faithful service.

5

BEALL, HAMILTON MARBURY.

6705

RECEIVER OF LINN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

(1). Grandson of *Lloyd Beall*, Captain Seventh Maryland Infantry, Continental Army. Captain Beall served through the entire period of the war, and gave four sons, Thomas, Horace, Lloyd J. and Benjamin I., to the service. Colonel William Dent Beall, a cousin of Lloyd Beall, also served with distinction.

State No.

National No.

39

BELLINGER, OSCAR HENRY.

6739

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Henry Bellinger*, Private in Third Company (Palatine) of Tryon County, New York, Militia, commanded by Colonel Jacob Klock.

123

BLANCHARD, CARLISLE PATERSON.

7323

(1). Great-grandson of *Joseph Wheaton*, Ensign Second Rhode Island, March 1, 1779, Second Lieutenant September 1, 1779. Transferred to First Rhode Island, January 1, 1781, and served to December 25, 1783. On May 11, 1775, he aided in capturing the schooner *Margarette*, laden with arms for the British, and he hauled down the schooner's British flag. Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in War of 1812.

20

BORTHWICK, ALEXANDER E.

6720

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

(1). Great-grandson of *James Borthwick*, Soldier in New York Militia, and served in protecting the settlers from the British and Indians 1774-1780.

(2). Grandson of *George Borthwick*, who was in the Militia, and especially distinguished for his vigilance when the Middle Fort (now Middleburg, New York) was assailed and the Deitze family massacred.

(3). Great-grandson of *John Handley Bushnell*, Private First Company, Captain Aaron Stevens', in Colonel Samuel Mott's Battalion of Connecticut State Troops, sent to re-inforce the Northern Department at Ticonderoga in 1776. With Captain John Ely's Company of Saybrook at the Lexington alarm in 1775.

19

BORTHWICK, CALVIN.

6710

FARMER.

Same ancestors as No. 20.

30

BOYER, JOHN A.

6730

CLERK.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *John Hart*, Member of Provincial Congress, Member of Colonial Legislature, Member of Continental Congress from New Jersey, and Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

State No.

National No.

Mr. Boyer is also a great-great-great-grandson of John Rudderow, who superintended the laying out of the city of Philadelphia 1681-1683, and subsequently died in New Jersey.

7 BOYNTON, CHARLES HARVEY. 6707

JOURNALIST.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Boynton*, who was Lieutenant and Captain in and Colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Massachusetts Militia.

93 BRADLEY, FRANK EDWARD. 6793

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-grandson of *George Philip*, Lieutenant in a Company commanded by Captain Jacobus Philip, belonging to Colonel Robert Livingston's Regiment of New York Troops.

104 BRENHAM, ROBERT BERNARD. 7304

BROKER.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Adair*, a Soldier in a South Carolina Regiment at the age of seventeen, and afterwards an aide-de-camp to General Sumpter. In 1787 John Adair removed to Kentucky, where he became prominent in public affairs.

25 BROCKENBROUGH, JOHN BOWYER. 6725

LAWYER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Carter Braxton*, a Member of the Continental Congress from Virginia, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(2). Great-grandson of *John Brockenbrough*, a Surgeon in the Continental Army.

15 BROOKE, LLOYD. 6715

(1). Grandson of *Lloyd Beall*, an Ensign in the Seventh Maryland, Captain-Lieutenant June 8, 1779. He was severely wounded at Germantown, distinguished himself at Harlem Heights, was taken prisoner at Camden, but finally escaped by swimming the Santee river under a hot fire. Resigned his commission at the close of the war, but again entered the Army in 1799, and, after commanding many important posts, died at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1817.

State No.

National No.

22 BROOKE, EDWARD H. .6721

FIRST LIEUTENANT 21ST INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY.

Son of Lloyd Brooke. See No. 15.

35 CABELL, HENRY COULTER. 6747

FIRST LIEUTENANT 14TH INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Nicholas Cabell*, who, first as a Captain, afterwards Colonel in the Virginia State Line, rendered important service from time to time throughout the war.

(2). Great-grandson of *Robert Gamble*, Captain Eighth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line.

(3). Great-grandson of *Andrew Hamilton*, Major in the South Carolina State Line, who participated in most of the important battles in Georgia and the Carolinas.

(4). Great-grandson of *William Alston*, Lieutenant-Colonel Third North Carolina Regiment, Continental Army, Member of Provincial Congress, Member of Committee of Safety, North Carolina.

81 CARDWELL, JAMES ROBERT. 6781

DENTIST.

(1). Grandson of *Perrin Cardwell*, a Private in Virginia Troops. Was at the siege of Yorktown. Removed to near Knoxville, Tennessee, 1817, where he died aged 106 years. He drew a pension for his Revolutionary services.

88 CARDWELL, BYRON P. 6788

BROKER.

Brother of J. R. Cardwell. See No. 81.

149 CARLL, WALTER EDWARD. 7349

PHYSICIAN.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Carll*, Private in Captain Silas Burbank's Company, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Brewer, 1777-80.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Robert Carll*, Private in Captain Philip Thomas' Company in the Massachusetts Battalion commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall.

State No.

National No.

48 CARTER, EDWARD CHAMP. 6748

SURGEON U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-grandson of *Hill Carter*, Lieutenant Third Regiment Light Dragoons, Continental Line. This Regiment was raised in Virginia pursuant to a resolution of Congress, January 5, 1777.

94 CARTER, CHARLES HARRISON. 6794

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Brother of E. C. Carter. See No. 48.

34 CARPENTER, GILBERT SALTONSTALL. 6734

MAJOR 4TH INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-grandson of *Gurdon Saltonstall*, Colonel and Brigadier-General in the Continental Army.

(2). Grandson of *William Carpenter*, a Sergeant in the New Hampshire Line and a Revolutionary pensioner.

126 CHAPIN, WILLARD HART. 7326

BOOKKEEPER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Joseph Hart*, a Private in Captain William Tucker's Company, First Regiment Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Militia.

64 CLAPP, J. MALCOLM. 6764

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Joseph Clapp*, a Private in Captain James Talmage's Company of Colonel Roswell Hopkins' Sixth Regiment Dutchess County, New York, Militia.

80 CLARKE, LOUIS G. 6780

DRUGGIST.

(1). Great-grandson of *Abraham Clarke*, Member of Committee of Public Safety, Member of Provincial Congress, Member of Continental Congress from New Jersey, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He represented New Jersey in the National Councils, and after the war was a member

State No.

National No.

of the convention which framed the National Constitution. He gave three sons to the cause of American Independence—Noah, Thomas and William. These were captured and confined in the notorious prison ship "Jersey." Thomas, an artillery officer, was thrown into a dungeon, and received only such food as his fellow prisoners could convey to him through a key-hole. His father laid these facts before Congress, when that body ordered retaliation upon a certain British officer. Captain Clarke's condition was quickly improved.

(2). Grandson of *Noah Clarke*, a Private in Captain Christopher Marsh's Troop of Light Horse, Essex County, New Jersey, Militia. He was in the battle of Long Island, through the New Jersey and Pennsylvania campaigns, and with the Army at Valley Forge.

(3). Great-grandson of *John Ross*, a Soldier in Colonel (afterwards General) Anthony Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, participating with this famous Regiment in nearly all its battles, including the capture of Stony Point.

74

CLARKSON, DAVID M.

6774

MERCHANT.

(1). Great-great-great-grandson of *William Cabell*, Member of the House of Burgesses, Member of all the Revolutionary Conventions, Member of Virginia Committee of Safety.

42

COCHRAN, HIRAM.

6742

CARPENTER.

(1). Grandson of *Charles Cochran*, Corporal in Captain John Lawdon's Company, First Battalion of Riflemen, Pennsylvania Line. He enlisted July 1, 1775, was at Monmouth, and served continuously until the close of the war.

110

COOPER, JACOB CALVIN.

7310

SURVEYOR.

(1). Great-grandson of *Frederick Cooper*, who entered the service in a Pennsylvania Company commanded by Captain Lart, September 17, 1777. He served several enlistments with North Carolina Troops, his last being April, 1781, for one year, in Captain Mercer's Company. He was engaged at Cowpens, Eutaw Springs and siege of '96. August 27, 1832, being 73 years old, he applied for and was allowed a pension for his services.

State No.

National No.

16

CURTIS, EDWARD DAVID.

6716

BROKER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Joseph Hall*, Lieutenant and Captain in Croydon Company, New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Army. Signer of Association Test, Croydon.

101

CUTTER, KIRTLAND KELSEY.

7301

ARCHITECT.

(1). Great-great-great-grandson of *Jared Potter*, who graduated at Yale College in 1760, studied medicine and practiced in New Haven and Wallingford, and on May 20, 1775, was appointed by Governor Jonathan Trumbull and commissioned Surgeon in the First Regiment Connecticut Line. He rendered most valuable service in field and hospital until the close of the war.

73

DABNEY, PERCY POPE.

6773

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Great-grandson of *William Pope*, Private in a Virginia Infantry Regiment. He entered the service at the age of sixteen years and because of his youth was detailed to assist in guarding prisoners taken at Burgoyne's surrender. He served until the end of the war as an Infantry Soldier.

(2). Great-grandson of *William Madison*, Lieutenant of Artillery in Dabney's Legion of Virginia State Troops. He was at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. He was a brother of James Madison, fourth President of the United States.

114

DODGE, FRANCIS SAFFORD.

7314

MAJOR AND PAYMASTER, U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-grandson of *Robert Dodge*, First Lieutenant in Captain Richard Dodge's Company of Colonel Samuel Gerish's Regiment, Massachusetts Line. Captain in 1776. Served in twenty-three engagements, and in 1782, and afterward is referred to as Colonel.

66

DOLAND, ARTHUR W.

6766

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.

(1). Great-grandson of *William Hall*, a Soldier of the Continental Army, New Hampshire Line.

State No.

National No.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Daniel Hall*, a Soldier of the New Hampshire Line.

(3). Great-great-great-grandson of *John Hall*, Member of New Hampshire Committee of Safety.

(4). Great-great-grandson of *John Ray*, a Soldier with New Hampshire Troops.

Samuel Barr, a great-great-great-grandfather of this member, was a Captain in Indian War, 1746.

107

DOOLITTLE, GEORGE TILTON.

7307

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Thaddeus Cook*, Major in Colonel Ward's Regiment, Connecticut, Continental Line. It joined Washington's Army at New York, and Major Cook was at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. He was appointed Colonel of the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Militia, and did most excellent service with it in the movements against Burgoyne. He was at Danbury to oppose Tryon's raid, April 25 and 28, 1777.

41

ECKERSON, THEODORE JOHN.

6741

MAJOR, U. S. ARMY, (Retired).

(1). Grandson of *Abraham Voorhees*, Private in Captain Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, Somerset County, New Jersey. He also served in the Continental Army.

61

ECKERSON, THEODORE HENRY.

6761

CAPTAIN, U. S. ARMY, (Retired).

(1). Great-grandson of *Abraham Voorhees*. See No. 41.

63

ECKERSON, RUFUS INGALLS.

6763

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Great-Grandson of *Abraham Voorhees*. See No. 41.

119

EDES, WILLIAM HENRY.

7319

REAL ESTATE.

(1). Grandson of *Charles Wetherell*, Private in Captain Thomas Hartshorn's Company, Colonel Michael Jackson's Regiment Massachusetts Troops. He was a Revolutionary Pensioner, making application April 3, 1818.

State No.

National No.

97

ELLICOTT, SALVADOR.

6797

LICENSE INSPECTOR.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Daniel Carroll*, Member of the Executive Council of Maryland. Member of Continental Congress. After the war he was a member of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and represented his State in the first Congress under the Constitution. He was almost constantly engaged in public service. His brother John was the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States. They were cousins of "Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

145

EMERY, CHARLES DELAUS.

7345

LAWYER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Josiah Emery*, Private in Captain John Moody's Company, raised in Colonel Badger's, and part of Colonel Stickney's Regiments New Hampshire Troops, to reinforce the Continental Army at New York. It was at the battle of White Plains.

143

FAY, CHARLES S.

7343

INSURANCE AGENT.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Ebenezer Burnap*, a Private in a Company of Minute Men of Sutton, Massachusetts, at the Lexington Alarm, and serving with the State Troops for a number of months afterward.

17

FREEMAN, GEORGE WENTWORTH.

6717

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Isaac Freeman*, Private Invalid Corps Eighth Massachusetts, under Captain Wiley, served three years.

(2). Great-grandson of *Aaron Stephens*, a Drummer in Captain Jonathan Wentworth's Company, Colonel Enoch Poor's Regiment New Hampshire Militia. Was with his regiment at Bunker Hill.

83

FRENCH, JOHN WILLIAM.

6783

LIEUTENANT COLONEL 23D INFANTRY, U. S. A.

(1). Great-grandson of *James Miller*, Fifer in Captain Pittman's Company, Colonel Robert Elliot's Rhode Island Artillery Regiment.

State No.

National No.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Weeks*, Lieutenant in Captain Josiah Smith's Company, Colonel Whitney's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

109 GIBBS, ARTHUR S. 7309
CASHIER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Abijah Bush*. He was at Boston until after the battle of Bunker Hill. Had rank of Major in Massachusetts Troops, at Bemis Heights, and was at Trenton and Princeton. He was a Revolutionary Pensioner.

53 GILES, HENRY S. 6753
LANDOWNER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Tobias Lord*, Captain of Company in a Maine Regiment, stationed for a time at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine.

(2). Great-grandson of *John Lord*, Lieutenant in a Company in Arnold's expedition against Quebec.

108 GOODELL, GORMAN B. 7308

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Abner Goodell*, a soldier in Captain Gate's Company Massachusetts Militia, April 19, 1775. Was also at White Plains.

59 GOWEY, JOHN FRANKLIN. 6759
BANKER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Abraham Willey*, Private in Captain John Willey's Company, Colonel Joseph Spencer's Regiment, Connecticut Troops. Captain Willey was a brother of Private Willey. They were at the Lexington Alarm, and in service long afterwards.

62 GOWEY, FRANK McDONALD. 6762
BANK TELLER.

(1). Great-great-great-grandson of *Abraham Willey*. See No. 59.

36 GREENE, THOMAS G. 6736
LAWYER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Charles DePauw*, Volunteer in Continental Army on the staff of Marquis de La Fayette, with whom he came to America. He was wounded at the siege of Yorktown.

State No.

National No.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *John Wade*, a Volunteer in a Company of Georgia Rangers.

127

GREENLEAF, ROBERT STEPHEN.

7327

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

(1). Great-grandson of *Israel Greenleaf*, Private in Captain Thomas Brintnall's Company, Colonel Cyprian Howe's Regiment, Middlesex County, Massachusetts Troops. Also in Colonel Benjamin Tupper's Regiment, Tenth Massachusetts. He also served in Capt. Jonathan Baldwin's Company, Colonel Josiah Brown's Regiment in Gen. Johnson's Crown Point Expedition, 1755.

44

GROVER, LAFAYETTE.

6744

EX-U. S. SENATOR, EX-GOV. OF OREGON.

(1). Great-grandson of *Deacon James Grover*, an active Patriot who gave three sons to the cause of Independence.

(2). Grandson of *John Grover*. He was a Minute man at Lexington; was at Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights, and subsequently served two years.

Amos Hastings, a grand-uncle, was a Captain and commanded the entrenching party at Bunker Hill and saw subsequent service.

Daniel Gage, a grand-uncle, was an Ensign, and so distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth that he publicly received the thanks of Washington.

Gov. Grover's father, John Grover, was a surgeon in the war of 1812.

38

HABERSHAM, ROBERT ALEXANDER.

6738

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *James Habersham*, Colonel in Georgia Volunteers. He had two brothers, John and James, who were active patriots, John being a Major of Cavalry.

(2). Grandson of *Barnard Elliott*, soldier in South Carolina Troop during the war.

105

HABERSHAM, JOHN P.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Son of R. A. Habersham. See No. 38.

State No.

National No.

57 HALL, HENRY KNOX. 6757

SHIP BUILDER.

(1). Grandson of *James Hall*, Sergeant in Colonel Henry Knox's Regiment of Artillery, 1776, Second Lieutenant 1777, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant; the Regiment was commanded by Colonel John Crane, and was the Third Regiment of Artillery. Commissioned Captain-Lieutenant, April 12, 1780. Was with General Knox at Monmouth, Valley Forge and Yorktown. Was a member of Massachusetts State "Society of the Cincinnati."

8 HALL, JAMES WINSLOW. 6708

SHIP CARPENTER.

(1). Great-grandson of *James Hall*. See No. 57.

75 HANFORD, FRANK. 6775

UNDERWRITER.

(1). Great-grandson of *William Brown*, Sergeant in Captain Comstock's Company, Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Line, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Sherman. Sergeant Brown was at the siege of Yorktown, and was one of the "forlorn hope" that carried Fort Hamilton by assault, October 14, 1781. For his gallant conduct on this occasion he received a "special badge of merit."

(2). Great-great-great-grandson of *Mathew Holgate*, Lieutenant Colonel of Seventh Battalion, Philadelphia Militia.

(3). Great-great-great-great-grandson of *Peleg Baldwin*, Private Captain Peck's Company, Milford, Connecticut, Militia, 1776.

76 HANFORD, CLARENCE. 6776

MERCHANT.

Brother of Frank Hanford. See No. 75.

77 HANFORD, ARTHUR ELWOOD. 6777

LAWYER.

Brother of Frank Hanford. See No. 75.

124 HARDING, FRANKLIN STERLING. 7324

POSTMASTER.

Great-grandson of *Thomas Harding*, Private in Captain Robert Durkee's Company of Pennsylvania Line. Was pres-

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National No.

ent at Millstone River, Round Brook, Germantown, Brandywine and Valley Forge, and with Captain Jones' Company of Connecticut Line sent to re-inforce Gates at Saratoga.

134

HARRISON, CARY HETH.

7334

MERCHANT.

(1). Great-great-great-grandson of *Archibald Cary* of Virginia, Member of the House of Burgesses, Member of Committee of Safety, and a zealous supporter of the Independence of the Colonies.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Carter Henry Harrison*, Captain of a company of Virginia Troops. He was a brother of Benjamin Harrison who signed the Declaration of Independence.

10

HASBROUCK, ALFRED, JR.

6710

FIRST LIEUTENANT 14TH INFT. U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Abraham Hasbrouck*, Member of Provincial Congress, Member of State Assembly, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of First Regiment, Ulster County, New York. Oct. 16, 1777, the British destroyed Kingston, New York, and Colonel Hasbrouck lost a residence, barns and store house while he was looking to the safety of the public records of New York City, which had been entrusted to his care.

(2). Great-grandson of *Joseph Hasbrouck*, Major First Ulster Regiment, October 25, 1775.

43

HINES, HARVEY K.

6743

MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.

(1). Grandson of *Bartram Rounds*, Ensign and Lieutenant in Rhode Island Troops, Continental Line. At Long Island and other engagements. Was a Revolutionary Pensioner, his original commissions being filed, with other papers, in the Pension office.

14

HOUGHTON, ROSS C.

6714

CLERGYMAN.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Stalus*, Private in a Massachusetts Company of Riflemen.

(2). Great-grandson of *Samuel Clark*, of Rhode Island, Captain Corps of Engineers.

State No.

National No.

115

HOWES, THOMAS BASSETT.

7315

MANAGER A. D. T. CO.

(1). Great-great-great-great-grandson or *Jeremiah Howes*, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. In Captain Micah Chapman's Company, Colonel Joseph Otis' First Barnstable Regiment, Ensign September 29, 1775; April 10, 1776, Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant in Captain Abijah Bang's Company, Colonel Dike's Regiment March, 1777; Lieutenant in Captain Micah Chapman's Company, Colonel Freeman's Regiment, 1778-1779.

91

HOWE, JAMES BLAKE.

6791

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Christopher Gadsden*, Delegate to First Continental Congress. Brigadier General of the South Carolina Brigade Continental Army. He was at the siege of Charleston, and when the city was captured signed the Articles of Capitulation. In violation of these articles the enemy arrested him and confined him in a dungeon for ten months.

32

HOYT, RICHARD.

6732

PILOT.

(1). Great-grandson of *Stephen Hoyt*, Lieutenant in Colonel John Stark's First New Hampshire Regiment. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill and the surrender of Burgoyne. The bursting of a gun so crippled one of his hands that he left the service.

58

HOYT, RALPH WARREN.

6758

BANK CASHIER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Stephen Hoyt*. See No. 32.

99

HOYT, HENRY MARTYN.

6799

LAWYER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Daniel Hoyt*, Private in Captain Benedict's Company, Colonel Bradley's Battalion Connecticut troops. He was probably an Ensign of a Troop of Horse at one period of the war.

State No.

National No.

142

HUNT, GEORGE.

7342

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-grandson of *William Heath*, of Massachusetts, Major General in the Continental Army.

112

KING, HENRY P.

7312

CLERK.

(1). Great-great-great-grandson of *Benjamin King*, Delegate to Provincial Congress; Member of Committee of Safety, Massachusetts. He gave five sons to the cause of Independence.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *George King*, who was Sergeant in a Company of Minute Men commanded by Captain James Williams, at Roxbury, April 20, 1775. He was also in Captain Josiah Crocker's Company, Colonel Carpenter's Regiment, in the Rhode Island Campaign.

139

KIRKLAND, ARTHUR EDWARD.

7339

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *John Kirkland*, Captain of a Company in Colonel Ruggles Woodbridge's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, sent to re-inforce the Northern Army, 1777.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Hugh Maxwell*, Captain in the Seventh Continental Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Line, October 19, 1782. At the battle of Bunker Hill he was wounded in the shoulder.

140

KIRKLAND, EUGENE HOLMES.

7340

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Brother of A. E. Kirkland. See No. 139.

100

KOLLOCK, FREDERICK N.

1623

RAILROAD AGENT.

(1). Grandson of *Shepard Kollock*, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Second Regiment Artillery, Continental Line, 1776-8.

138

LAMBERSON, BUELL.

7338

MERCHANT.

(1). Great-grandson of *Samuel Furmann*, Private in Captain White's Company of Colonel Wessenfil's Regiment, New

State No.

National No.

York Militia. At one time he was entrusted with important dispatches to carry across Lake Champlain on the ice, and nearly lost his life by breaking through.

137 LAMBERSON, LEWIS HUMPHREY. 7337

BOOKKEEPER.

Brother of Buell Lamberson. See No. 138.

144 LEE, CHESTER FAIRMAN. 7344

MINING.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Jared Lee*, a Justice of the Peace in Hartford County, Connecticut, 1775-79.

(2). Great-grandson of *Amos Lee* who served three enlistments with the Connecticut troops during the war. He was also a soldier in the French and Indian war.

52 LEWIS, CICERO HUNT. 6752

MERCHANT.

(1). Grandson of *David Chambers*, Colonel of the Third Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, June 19, 1776. Colonel of a Battalion of New Jersey State Troops, November 27, 1776, which a month later he commanded at the battle of Trenton. Colonel of the Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, 1777-79.

122 LINDSLEY, ADDISON ALEXANDER. 7322

(1). Great-grandson of *Aaron Lindsley*, a New Jersey Minute Man. He was lame and could not enter the Army, but was ever active as a Minute Man. At the battle of Monmouth he was wounded on the head by a sword stroke from the effects of which he eventually died. His wife was Abigail Halsey. Her father and mother, the great-great-grandparents of this member, gave two sons to the Continental Army, Luther and Obadiah, who never accepted a penny of the public funds, but were supported by their father. Luther was successively Sergeant, Lieutenant, Adjutant and Brevet Captain. The parents both died of smallpox, contracted while nursing soldiers when this disease prevailed among the troops in 1778 and 1780.

State No.

National No.

18

LITTLEFIELD, ROGER SHERMAN.

6718

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Grandson of *John Sherman*, Captain by brevet in Continental Army.

(2). Great-grandson of *Roger Sherman*, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(3). Grandson of *Aaron Littlefield*, Private and Teamster in Continental Army.

51

MALCOLM, PHILIP SCHUYLER.

6751

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-grandson of *William Malcolm*, Colonel Second New York Volunteer Infantry, Malcolm's Regiment. Colonel "Additional Regiment" Continental Infantry. Continental Adjutant-General of the Northern Department, 1780. Member of Provincial Congress, 1776.

(2). Great-grandson of *Philip Schuyler*, Major-General Continental Army 1775-79. Member of Provincial Congress. Member of Continental Congress.

3

MANN, GILBERT SHERBURN.

6703

SALESMAN.

(1). Great-grandson of *Nicholson Broughton*, who at thirteen years of age enlisted and served with the Massachusetts troops during the winter of 1777-78.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Nicholson Broughton, Sr.*, who, when a Captain in Colonel Glover's Regiment, 1775, was given the first Naval Commission. With a detachment of his Marblehead fishermen he sailed in the schooner "Hannah" and captured the British ship "Unity" laden with supplies. A month later he sailed on the "Lynch" as Commodore, accompanied by the "Franklin." This expedition comprised 135 men, and was ordered by Congress to the St Lawrence to intercept transports bound from England to Quebec. Returning, he was commissioned Second Major of the Fifth Regiment, Essex Militia, Colonel Glover's.

(3). Great-great-great-grandson of *John Glover*, Colonel of Marine Regiment raised in Marblehead. Appointed Brigadier General, February 21, 1775.

State No.

National No.

133

MARSHALL, JAMES M.

7333

MAJOR AND QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Marshall*, of Virginia, and after 1780 of Kentucky. When the Revolutionary war broke out he was Captain of a Company of Culpepper Minute Men. From this Company rose a Regiment, commanded by Colonel Woodford, of which Captain Marshall became Major. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Great Bridge. He became Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment. At the battle of Germantown he distinguished himself by unusual gallantry and courage. At the battle of Brandywine it has been said he saved the Patriot Army. In 1779 he was sent to re-inforce General Lincoln in South Carolina, and when Charleston was surrendered to the British he and his Regiment became prisoners of war. For his distinguished and faithful service, the Virginia House of Burgesses presented him a sword.

102

MAXWELL, WILLIAM HOWELL.

7302

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Maxwell*, Lieutenant and Captain in Sussex County, New Jersey Militia; Lieutenant and Captain in Colonel Oliver Spencer's Regiment, Continental Army.

(2). Great-grandson of *George Muirheid*, Private in Captain Albert Updike's Company, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia.

(3). Great-great-grandson of *John Howell*, Private in Captain William Tucker's Company, First Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Militia.

78

MOFFETT, GEORGE H.

6778

EDITOR.

(1). Great-grandson of *George Moffett*, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in Regiment of Virginia Troops with General Greene in the South. At Cowpens and King's Mountain.

92

MOODY, LUCIUS WRIGHT.

6792

DRUGGIST.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Joshua Reed*, Private in a Company of Minute Men commanded by Captain Parker.

State No.

National No.

Participated in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill and White Plains. It is a well authenticated fact that Joshua Reed, at Lexington, captured the first prisoner taken from the British in the War of the Revolution.

141

MUIR, WILLIAM TORBERT.

7341

LAWYER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Francis Muir*, First Lieutenant in Gist's Additional Continental Regiment, January, 1777; Captain-Lieutenant, April 23, 1779; Captain, May, 1780; Retired, January 1, 1781.

60

McCAMANT, WALLACE.

6760

LAWYER.

(1). Great-grandson of *James McCamant*, Ensign, First Company, First Battalion Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Gardner; Captain of a Company in Colonel Bull's Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, and present at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and in the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Campaign.

79

McKEE, EDWARD DAVIS.

6779

CLERK U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

(1) Great-grandson of *James Davis*, of North Carolina, who early advocated American Independence. He was a promoter and signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Colonel commanding North Carolina troops in the Colonial Army. He rendered distinguished service to General Greene at the battle of Guilford Court House, and the subsequent operations against Cornwallis that ended with the surrender at Yorktown.

146

McKENNA, CHARLES L.

7346

REAL ESTATE.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Henry Baker*, Lieutenant Maryland Regiment, Continental Army.

147

McKENNA, FRANCIS I.

7347

REAL ESTATE.

Brother of Charles L. McKenna. See No. 146.

State No.

National No.

50

MCKIM, MAURICE.

6750

LAWYER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Henry Fisher*, Major in the First Delaware Militia. The Committee of Safety at Philadelphia authorized him to dismantle all the pilot boats plying in Delaware Bay except his own, which he was to use as an express, to bring warning of the approach of any vessel of the enemy. He rendered this service for a long period, and also contributed several thousand dollars and loaned other sums to relieve the Army when suffering at Valley Forge. The greater part of his just claims upon the Government remains unpaid.

113

MCKINSTRY, JAMES C.

7313

LAWYER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Charles McKinstry*, Lieutenant in Colonel Van Ness' Regiment of New York troops.

69

OVERTON, CLOUGH.

6769

LIEUTENANT U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Overton*, Lieutenant First Virginia Regiment Continental Line, known to have been at the battle of Guilford Court House.

148

PADDOCK, ROBERT G.

7348

FRUIT FARMER,

(1). Great-grandson of *Henry Paddock*, Private in Captain Christopher Tillman's Company, Colonel Stephen J. Schuyler's Regiment, of Albany County, New York Militia.

2

PAGE, WILMER LEE.

6702

IMPORTER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *John Page*, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia and resisted Lord Dunmore's attempt to disarm the Colonists. He was a Member of the Committee of Safety, and Governor, and in all respects an active, zealous and powerful friend of the patriot cause.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Henry Lee*, Captain of Cavalry in Colonel Thomas Bland's Regiment. Colonel Second Cavalry Legion. He is the celebrated "Light Horse Harry Lee" of this period.

State No.

National No.

6 PETTINGILL, SAMUEL BARRETT. 6706

JOURNALIST.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Barrett*, Colonel of the Upper Regiment of Cumberland County, Vermont. Secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1775.

(2). Grandson of *Thomas Barrett*, who was Aid-de-camp on the staff of his father Colonel Barrett.

22 PHILIPS, JOHN KENNEDY. 6722

ACCOUNTANT.

(1). Great-grandson of *Joseph Philips*, Ensign Seventh Battalion, Chester County, Pennsylvania Association, commanded by Colonel William Gibbons. He was at Brandywine, was active in work to relieve the suffering at the Valley Forge encampment, and always a pronounced patriot.

55 PHILLIPS, THOMAS H. 6755

RAILROAD AGENT.

(1). Great-grandson of *Thomas Worthington*, Member of the Continental Congress from Maryland.

68 REED, SANDERSON. 5768

LAWYER.

(1). Great-grandson of *John McDowell*, Surgeon Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, and afterwards Surgeon First Infantry, U. S. Army.

12 REYNOLDS, CHARLES ROBERTS. 6712

CLERK QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *John Reynolds*, Captain Seventh Battalion, Maryland Line.

33 ROBERTS, BENJAMIN K. 6733

CAPTAIN FIFTH ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *John Roberts*, Private in Colonel Seth Warner's Vermont Regiment, Continental Army. He was at Bennington, Valley Forge and Yorktown, and served until the close of the war. He also served in the French and Indian War. His wife was Susannah Mahew. The Mahew family was prominent in behalf of the Colonial

State No.

National No.

cause. Rev. Jonathan Mahew, a graduate of Harvard, and for many years, from 1747, Minister of the "West Church," Boston, rendered valuable service to the cause of Independence. Another, Thomas Mahew, was a Captain in the Continental Army.

(2). Great-grandson of *Christopher Roberts*, a Vermont Ranger, and one of General Allen's guides on the Ticonderoga Expedition. He was a Sergeant in Captain Thomas Burney's Company, Colonel McAllen's Regiment, Vermont Militia. He, with his father and three brothers, was at the battle of Bennington. After the war General of Vermont Militia.

130

RUTTER, CLEMENT STOCKER.

7330

PACKING BUSINESS.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Thomas Rutter*, Engaged in operating a Cannon Foundry and manufacturing heavy ordinance for the Province. This foundry was at Philadelphia. March 30, 1776, the Committee of Safety gave Samuel Potts and Thomas Rutter an order on Michael Hillegans, Esq., for one thousand pounds. (This Michael Hillegans was the first Treasurer of the United States).

98

SAUNDERS, CHARLES W.

6798

ARCHITECT.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *John Hicks*, who was killed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, while harrassing the retreat of the British from Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. He assisted in rendering the "Great Bridge" an obstruction to the march of Lord Percy's column, hastening to the relief of Pitcairn.

9

SAVAGE, GEORGE M.

6709

REAL ESTATE.

(1). Great-grandson of *Nathan Savage*, Orderly Sergeant in Connecticut troops, Continental Line. At the battle of Trenton and at Valley Forge.

148

SCHULTZ, FREDERICK BAMBER.

7348

CLERK.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Josiah Willard*, soldier of the Continental Army for three years, from November, 1777; Made prisoner at Newark, New Jersey, and confined at New York.

State No.

National No.

26 SEARS, ALFRED F., SR. 6726

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Grandson of *Joseph Sears*, soldier in Captain Elisha Hedge's Company of Colonel Nathan Freeman's Regiment of Massachusetts's troops. Served in Rhode Island and also in the Dartmouth and Falmouth alarms.

95 SEARS, ALFRED F., JR. 6795

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

- (1). Great-grandson of *Joseph Sears*. See No. 26.
- (2). Great-grandson of *Hezekiah Hooper*, Lieutenant in Captain Benjamin Washburn's Company of Massachusetts troops. In the summer of 1778 this Company did guard duty in Boston.

28 SEARS, GEORGE CARLETON. 6728

COUNTY SHERIFF.

(1). Grandson of *Silas Sears*, soldier in Captain Nathaniel Winslow's Company, Colonel Whitney's Regiment, Massachusetts troops; also served in Captain Edward Hammond's Company, Colonel Samuel Fisher's Regiment. He was in the Continental service with the Northern Army, 1780, and served throughout the war.

(2). Great-grandson of *Nathaniel Sears*, soldier in Captain Josiah Thatcher's Company, Massachusetts Militia; with the Second Company of Foot, Captain Nathaniel Hamilton, during the Lexington alarm, and in Captain Barnabas Daly's Company during the Dartmouth alarm.

23 SHANE, CARLOS WALSTEIN. 6723

NOTARY PUBLIC.

(1). Grandson of *Zacheus Cosby*, Private in Nelson's Division, Virginia Militia. At Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis.

96 SHARP, FREDERICK DENT. 6796

CAPTAIN 20TH INFANTRY U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-grandson of *George Dent*, Lieutenant Third Battalion Maryland troops; with General Wayne at capture of Stony Point.

State No.

National No.

85

SHERMAN, DANA CARLOS.

6785

ATTORNEY.

(1). Great-grandson of *Samuel Sherman*, Post Rider from Governor of Vermont to Camp Headquarters at Castleton in 1781.

116

SKINNER, PRATT R.

7316

CLERK.

(1). Grandson of *Israel Skinner*, enrolled in Eighth Company, Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, and served as "Wagon Conductor."

(2). Great-grandson of *John Skinner*, Second Lieutenant in Captain Hezekiah Parson's Company, Colonel Benjamin Heinnan's Regiment of Connecticut Militia. Promoted to First Lieutenant, June 20, 1776; also was Purchasing Agent for Commissary Department.

117

SMITH, ELI S.

4317

PUBLISHER.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Smith*, Private in Captain Isaac Bostwick's Company, Seventh Regiment of Connecticut troops, Colonel Charles Webb commanding. Lieutenant in Captain Bett's Company, Second Regiment, Connecticut troops. He was captured in Tyron's raid on Danbury.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Ephriam Smith*, Private in Sixth Company, Fifth Regiment, Colonel Waterbury's; also in Captain Johnson's Company, Colonel Douglass' Battalion of Connecticut troops in the battles of Long Island and White Plains.

90

SMITH, ISAAC W.

6790

CIVIL ENGINEER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Philip Slaughter*, Captain in the Seventh Virginia Regiment, Continental Line. See No. 29.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *James Slaughter*, Colonel commanding Virginia troops at the battle of Long Bridge, Va.

24

STEARNS, DORAN H.

6724

REAL ESTATE.

(1). Great-grandson of *Peter Stearns*, Lieutenant Second Company of Colonel Hercules Mooney's Regiment of New Hampshire Infantry. Also served with the Provincial troops against French and Indians 1762.

State No.

National No.

11 STEELE, EGBERT TANGIER SMITH. 6711

MINING EXPERT.

Great-great-grandson of *Nathaniel Woodhull*, Brigadier-General of the Suffolk and Queen's County, New York Militia. Member of Provincial Congress, 1775-76. Mortally wounded during operations intended to force the British to abandon Long Island. He died September 20, 1776.

86 STOUT, JOHN KENNEDY. 6786

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Seth Miner*, Orderly Sergeant of Captain (afterwards General) Jed Huntington's, Connecticut troops, at the siege of Boston, 1775. Ensign First Company, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Militia, June 14, 1776. This command was in active service a number of times.

56 STRONG, CURTIS CLARK. 6756

PHYSICIAN.

(1). Great-grandson of *Adonizah Strong*, Colonel of Connecticut Militia in the Revolutionary War, and Commissary-General in the Army.

87 STRONG, FREDERICK R. 6787

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Great-grandson of *Adonizah Strong*. See No. 56.

121 STRUDWICK, ROBERT C. 7321

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Shepard Kollock*, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Second Regiment of Artillery, Continental Line. Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

67 TAYLOR, HARRY. 6767

LIEUTENANT CORPS U. S. ENGINEERS.

(1) Great-grandson of *John Taylor*, Soldier in New Hampshire Line, and with them at West Point, 1780.

State No.

National No.

29

THOMPSON, REGINALD WEST.

6729

LAWYER.

(1). Great-grandson of *Philip Slaughter*. In Captain John Jameson's Company of Minute Men, attached to the Regiment of Colonel Lawrence Taliaferro; they joined Patrick Henry's Regiment and forced the Governor, Lord Dunmore, to pay for the powder he had removed from the "Powder Horn" at Williamsburg, in his attempt to disarm the Colonists. A Lieutenant in Captain Gabriel Long's Company of Riflemen; this company joined the army in New York, and were assigned to Colonel Daniel Morgan's Regiment. Promoted to Captain in 1778; he served throughout the war. At Valley Forge one of his messmates was Lieutenant, afterwards Chief Justice, John Marshall.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *John Nixon*. A wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, and ardent friend of the Colonies. Colonel of a Regiment of Militia, he was with his command at Long Island and Brandywine, and wintered at Valley Forge.

135

TOLMAN, WARREN W.

7335

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Tolman*, a Massachusetts Minute Man at Lexington, where he was severely wounded. After recovery he joined the Company of Captain Robert Smith, in Colonel William Heath's Regiment. He served throughout the war under Putman, Lovell, Gates and others, and was mustered out with rank of Captain.

49

TREVETT, THEODORE BROOKS.

6749

SALESMAN.

(1). Great-grandson of *John Trevett*, Sergeant in Captain Johnson Moulton's Company of Massachusetts Minute Men, 1775.

54

VODGES, ANTHONY WAYNE.

6754

CAPTAIN 5TH ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY.

(1). Great-grandson of *William Hayman*, who commanded the Privateer "George," and was an officer in the Provisional Navy, authorized by the Continental Congress.

State No.

National No.

27

WAIT, AARON EMMONS.

6725

EX-JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OREGON.

(1). Grandson of *Joel Wait*, Private in the Whatley Company of Massachusetts Minute Men, Captain Stiles commanding, at the Lexington alarm. In Captain Seth Murray's Company on the Fort Edwards expedition; also Private in Captain S. White's Company of Massachusetts Bay Militia on the expedition to Saratoga.

4

WAIT, CHARLES N.

6704

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Great-grandson of *Joel Wait*. See No. 27.

31

WAIT, ROBERT LEE.

6731

DENTIST.

(1). Great-Grandson of *Joel Wait*. See No. 27.

37

WELLS, HARRY L.

6737

JOURNALIST.

(1). Great-grandson of *Josiah Pierce*, Private in Massachusetts Militia at the battle of Bunker Hill; a Revolutionary Pensioner because of service.

89

WEST, FRANCIS HENRY.

6789

(1). Great-grandson of *William West*, who was Captain Third Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Line, January 5, 1776; Major, October 25, 1776. Taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November, 1776. He also served in the Quartermaster's department.

(2). Great-grandson of *John Nixon*. See No. 29.

136

WHITTLE, GEORGE HASWELL.

7336

AGENT N. P. E. Co.

(1). Great-grandson of *Thomas Whittle*, Private in Captain Ford's Company, Colonel Nichols' Regiment of New Hampshire troops, and present at the battle of Bennington.

State No.

National No.

84

WILLIAMS, GEORGE H.

6784

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(1). Grandson of *Noah Goodrich*, of Lenox, Massachusetts, Soldier in Captain Ashley's Company of Colonel Vose's Regiment of Massachusetts troops from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1780. It is quite probable he served in other organizations and was at Bunker Hill and Long Island.

40

WITHINGTON, GEORGE EDWARD.

6740

BANK CASHIER.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *Peter Withington*, Captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, December 18, 1776.

131

WITHINGTON, AMORY HOLBROOK.

7331

DEPUTY CLERK OF COURT.

(1). Great-great-great-grandson of *Captain Peter Withington*.
See No. 40.

(2). Great-great-grandson of *Nicholas Broughton, Sr.*, Captain and Major. See No. 3.

(3). Great-great-great-grandson of *John Glover*, Colonel of the famous "Marine Regiment" of Marblehead, Massachusetts. It saved the American Army at Long Island. Was at the crossing of the Delaware to Trenton, and from Harlem Heights to Saratoga. See (3) No. 3.

70

WOODWARD, TYLER.

6770

BANKER.

(1). Grandson of *Gideon Woodward*, Private in Captain James Morgan's Company, Colonel Prentiss' Eighth New York Regiment, 1776-1781.

128

YOUNG, EDWARD WELDON.

7328

PHYSICIAN.

(1). Great-great-grandson of *James Young*, a soldier in the Pennsylvania Continental Line. He participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Cowpens, and was at Valley Forge encampment. He had the rank of Captain in Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's Artillery Artificer Regiment from August 1, 1777. He lived to be 109 years of age.

Note:—Members will please notify the Secretary of their respective Societies of any errors or omissions in the foregoing record.

NECROLOGICAL.

Since its organization the Society has lost two members by death, Mr. Lloyd Brooke and Mr. Hiram Cochran. Ex-Governor LaFayette Grover, for many years his intimate friend, kindly furnished the following biographical sketch of Mr. Brooke:

Lloyd Brooke was born at Oak Hill, Montgomery County, Maryland, July 6, 1819, and died at his residence in Portland, Oregon, May 29, 1893, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

He was the third son of Thomas Alexander Brooke and Henrietta M., daughter of Major Lloyd Beall. The families of Brooke and Beall were among the earliest and most prominent of the Colonial period of Maryland, and their descendants have been intimately connected with the development of that State. Mr. Brooke, at an early age, became connected with the War Department at Washington, D. C. He also took part in the Seminole Indian war in Florida. He came to Oregon in 1849, in the employment of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, and for many years was the chief business agent of that Department at Fort Vancouver, continuing his connection with it until he desired to retire from active business life. In the meantime he engaged in several business enterprises, of which one was the establishment of a cattle ranch in Eastern Oregon in 1854. This proved to be unfortunate, for during the Indian hostilities of 1855-6, the Indians drove off or killed his cattle and burned his buildings. With this exception, however, Mr. Brooke was generally successful in his business enterprises.

Mr. Brooke was married to the daughter of General Edward Hamilton, one of the earliest Secretaries of the Territory of Oregon. General Hamilton was a native of Virginia, and his daughter was a woman of the highest accomplishments and graces, of rare and genuine qualities, which were exhibited in her social intercourse, in her religious duties, and above all in her home life. Her death preceded that of her husband by several years. The issue of this marriage were four sons and one daughter, namely:

Edward Heath Brooke, First Lieutenant 21st Infantry U. S. Army.

Hamilton Eastham Brooke.

Henrietta Beall Brooke, wife of Lieutenant J. S. Parke, U. S. Army.

John M. Brooke, M. D.

Thomas Scott Brooke.

Mr. Brooke was the first Vice President of the Oregon and Washington Society Sons of the American Revolution, a communicant of the Episcopal

church, and for many years a vestryman of Trinity. Naturally of retiring habits he never sought notoriety, but was ever ready to join in the promotion of the good of his city and state. Especially was he a true and faithful friend, and a helper of the helpless. His generous qualities were well known, and often drawn upon in the promotion of worthy objects. Through a life of prudence and diligence he amassed a competency which rendered his later years comfortable, and enabled him to leave his family a goodly heritage, but best of all he has left them a good name.

We are indebted to Dr. W. E. Carll for the following sketch:

Hiram Cochran was born at Cochranon, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1833, and died at Oregon City, Oregon, August 22, 1895. He was the son of Alexander and Margaret Cochran, grandson of Charles Cochran, who served in the War of the Revolution and also in the War of 1812, and great-grandson of James Cochran. His great-grandfather came from Virginia to Westmoreland, now Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased large tracts of land and permanently located.

Hiram Cochran passed some time at college, but his tastes being for mechanical pursuits he left school and became a skilled mechanic. Deciding to seek fortune in the far West, he crossed the plains and reached Oregon September 19, 1852. Here he easily found remunerative employment. After two years he purchased property and located at Vancouver, Washington, where he became one of the leading citizens. For many years he had charge of construction at Vancouver Barracks. In 1859 he married Miss Fannie L. Kelly, daughter of Captain William Kelly, U. S. Army. She and six daughters survive him. During the period of 1862-1870, Mr. Cochran was Postmaster at Vancouver, and served a full term in each house of the Territorial Legislature. In 1871 his business interests induced him to locate at Oregon City. During his residence there he was repeatedly chosen by his fellow citizens to positions of honor and trust, as School Director, Councilman and Mayor. He was always faithful to every duty, and earnestly sought to obey the precept of the Golden Rule.

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Hicks, John.....	Massachusetts.....	55
Holgate, Mathew.....	Pennsylvania.....	45
Howell, John.....	New Jersey.....	51
Howes, Jeremiah.....	Massachusetts.....	47
Hoyt, Stephen.....	New Hampshire.....	47
Hoyt, Daniel.....	Connecticut.....	47
Hooper, Hezekiah.....	Massachusetts.....	56
Kellogg, Preserved.....	Vermont.....	32
King, Benjamin.....	Massachusetts.....	48
King, George.....	Massachusetts.....	48
Kirkland, John.....	Massachusetts.....	48

Kollock, Shepard.....	New Jersey.....	48
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Lord, Tobias.....	Maine (Connecticut).....	43
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Pope, William.....	Virginia.....	40
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Philips, Joseph.....	Pennsylvania.....	54
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Schuyler, Philip.....	New York.....	50
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Wait, Joel.....	Massachusetts.....	60
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Wheaton, Joseph.....	Rhode Island.....	35
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Wiley, Abraham.....	Connecticut.....	43
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ORGANIZATION OF THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The compatriots residing in the State of Washington had long felt that they should have a separate Society. The distance many of them had to travel was a serious obstacle to their attending meetings held in Portland. The prosperity of the Society at large, they felt, would best be promoted by organizing another Society nearer home. State pride, very justly, demanded a separate organization. The Board of Management promised to demit all members residing in the State who wished to form such a Society, or enter it after it was formed. Dr. E. Weldon Young and Mr. A. S. Gibbs, of Seattle, then earnestly labored in various parts of the State to create and to confirm a strong sentiment in favor of a Washington Society. In this they were deservedly successful. A meeting was finally called to be held at Seattle, June 17, 1895. Some sixty eligible gentlemen were present, many of whom had been demitted for the purpose, and they at once proceeded to organize the Washington Society.

The officers selected are a presage of the Society's prosperity. They are :

President	COLONEL S. W. SCOTT.
First Vice President.....	COLONEL J. KENNEDY STOUT.
Second Vice President.....	REV. A. N. THOMPSON, D. D.
Secretary	MR. A. S. GIBBS.
Treasurer	JUDGE J. B. HOWE.
Registrar	DR. E. WELDON YOUNG.
Managers	ARTHUR W. DOLAND,
	HON. JOHN F. GOWEY,
	JUDGE C. H. HANFORD,
	J. H. S. BARTHOLOMEW,
	DR. S. J. HOLMES,
	E. S. SMITH.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF OREGON SOCIETY.

Anderson, Thomas M.....	Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
Allen, Ethan W.....	Portland.
Alvord, William C.....	First National Bank, City.
Applegate, Oliver C.....	Olene, Oregon.
Applegate, Lucien, B.....	Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Applegate, Ivan D.....	Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Applegate, E. I.....	Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Arnold, Frederick K.....	No. 275 Stark St., City.
Arnold, Hosmer K.....	No. 275 Stark St., City.
Atkinson, Josiah L.....	No. 385 Third St., City.
Beall, Hamilton, M.....	Albany, Oregon.
Bellinger, Oscar H.....	No. 433 Holladay Ave., City.
Borthwick, Alex E.....	Stark and Sixth Sts., City.
Borthwick, Calvin.....	Cornwallville, New York.
Boyer, John A.....	Jacksonville, Oregon.
Bradley, Frank E.....	Puyallup, Washington.
Brenham, Robert B.....	Honolulu.
Brockenbrough, John B.....	Roseburg, Oregon.
Brooke, Edward H.....	Plattsburg, New York.
Cabell, Henry C.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Cardwell, Byron P.....	Hamilton Building, City.
Cardwell, James R.....	Oregonian Building, City.
Carll, Walter E.....	Oregon City, Oregon.
Carpenter, Gilbert S.....	Fort Spokane, Washington.
Carter, Charles H.....	Pendleton, Oregon.
Carter, E. C.....	Fort Buford, South Dakota.
Chapin, Willard H.....	No. 580 Fourth St. City.
Clapp, J. M.....	No. 22 Twentieth St. N., City.
Clarke, Louis G.....	First and Alder Sts. City.
Clarkson, David M.....	Worcester Block, City.
Cooper, J. C.....	McMinnville, Oregon.
Curtis, Edward D.....	Clackamas, Oregon.
Dabney, Percy P.....	Chamber of Commerce Bldg., City.
Dodge, Francis S.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Eckerson, Theodore J.....	No. 575 Couch St., City.
Eckerson, Theodore H.....	No. 575 Couch St., City.
Eckerson, Rufus I.....	Washington Building, City.
Fay, Charles L.....	Washington Building, City.
Freeman, George W.....	No. 314 Grand Ave. N., City.
French, John W.....	Fort Clark, Texas.
Gile, Henry S.....	No. 686 Everett St., City.

Godell, Gorham B.....	No. 779 Johnson St., City.
Greene, Thomas G.....	Worcester Block, City.
Greenleaf, Robert S.....	No. 105 Eighteenth St. N., City.
Grover, LaFayette.....	No. 153 Sixteenth St., N., City.
Habersham, John P.....	Helena, Montana.
Habersham, Robert A.....	No. 1049 Corbett St., City.
Harding, Franklin S.....	McMinnville, Oregon.
Harrison, Cary Heth.....	No. 675 East Stark St., City.
Hasbrouck, Alfred, Jr.....	Poughkeepsie, New York.
Hines, Harvey K.....	University Park, Portland.
Houghton, Ross C.....	Canisteo, New York.
Howes, Thomas B.....	No. 355 Alder St., City.
Hoyt, Richard.....	No. 735 Hoyt St., City.
Hoyt, Ralph W.....	Merchants' National Bank, City.
Hunt, George.....	No. 347 Market St., City.
Kollock, Frederick N.....	No. 246 Stark St., City.
Lamberson, Buell.....	No. 385 Tenth St., City.
Lamberson, Lewis H.....	No. 38 Twenty-First St. N., City.
Lewis, Cicero H.....	No. 46 Front St., City.
Littlefield, Roger S.....	Bandon, Oregon.
Malcolm, Philip S.....	No. 131 Sixth St., City.
Mann, Gilbert S.....	No. 87 Front St., City.
Marshall, J. M.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Moffett, Geo. H.....	
Moody, Lucius W.....	706 Flanders St., City.
Muir, William T.....	213 13th St., City.
McCamant, Wallace.....	Concord Building, City.
McKee, Edward D.....	U. S. Court House, City.
McKenna, Clement L.....	University Park, City.
McKenna, Francis I.....	Chamber of Commerce Bldg., City.
McKim, Maurice.....	Worcester Building, City.
Overton, Clough.....	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
Paddock, Robert G.....	City.
Page, Wilmer L.....	455 Alder St., City.
Pettingill, Samuel B.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Phillips, John K.....	University Park, City.
Phillips, Thomas H.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Reynolds, Charles R.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Reed, Sanderson.....	691 Lovejoy St., City.
Roberts, Benjamin K.....	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Schultz, Frederick B.....	No. 683 Second St., City.
Sears, Alfred F., Sr.....	15 Courtlandt St., New York.
Sears, Alfred F., Jr.....	1086 Front St., City.
Sears, George C.....	Montgomery and Twelfth Sts., City.
Sherman, Dana C.....	Salem, Oregon.
Skinner, Pratt R.....	175 Tenth St., City.
Smith, Isaac W.....	122 East Twelfth St., City.

Stearns, Doran H.....	Chamber of Commerce Bld'g., City.
Strong, Curtis C.....	Abington Block, City.
Strong, Frederick R.....	Labbe Block, City.
Taylor, Harry.....	435 Alder St., City.
Thompson, R. W.....	A. O. U. W. Temple, City.
Trevett, Theo. Brooks.....	No. 777 Flanders St., City.
Vodges, Anthony W.....	Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Wait, Aaron E.....	Sixth and Market Sts., City.
Wait, Chas. N.....	Washington Building, City.
Wait, Robert L.....	First and Yamhill Sts., City.
Wells, Harry L.....	773 Pettigrove St., City.
West, Francis H.....	122 East Twelfth St., City.
Williams, Geo. H.....	Chamber of Commerce Bld'g., City.
Withington, Geo. E.....	First National Bank, City.
Withington, Amory H.....	308 Salmon St., City.
Woodward, Tyler.....	U. S. National Bank City.

MEMBERS DEMITTED.

TO WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Alexander, Geo. Nell.....	No, 105 Jackson St., Seattle, Wash.
Bartholemew, James H. S.....	Monte Cristo, Wash.
Blanchard, Carlisle P.....	No. 1005 McClair St., Seattle, Wash.
Boynton, Chas. H.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Cutter, Kirtland K.....	Spokane, Wash.
Doland, Arthur W.....	Spokane, Wash.
Doolittle, George T.....	Spokane, Wash.
Edes, William H.....	Spokane, Wash.
Ellicott, Salvador.....	Seattle, Wash.
Emery, C. D.....	Seattle, Wash.
Gibbs, Arthur S.....	Seattle, Wash.
Gowey, John F.....	Olympia, Wash.
Gowey, Frank M.....	Olympia, Wash.
Hall, Henry K.....	Port Blakely, Wash.
Hall, James W.....	Port Blakely, Wash.
Hanford, Frank.....	Seattle, Wash.
Hanford, Clarence.....	Seattle, Wash.
Hanford, Arthur E.....	Seattle, Wash.
Howe, James B.....	Seattle, Wash.
Hoyt, Henry M.....	Spokane, Wash.
Kirkland, Eugene H.....	Colfax, Wash.
Kirkland, Arthur E.....	Colfax, Wash.
Lee, Chester F.....	Princeton, Idaho.
Lindsley, Addison A.....	Olympia, Wash.
Maxwell, William H.....	Spokane, Wash.
Rutter, Clement S.....	Spokane, Wash.
Saunders, Charles W.....	Seattle, Wash.

Savage, George M.....	Olympia, Wash.
Shane, Carlos W.....	Vancouver, Wash.
Smith, E. S.....	Seattle, Wash.
Steele, Egbert T. S.....	Spokane, Wash.
Stout, J. Kennedy.....	Spokane, Wash.
Strudwick, Robert C.....	Seattle, Wash.
Tolman, Warren W.....	Spokane, Wash.
Whittle, Geo. Haswell.....	Spokane, Wash.
Young, E. Weldon.....	Seattle, Wash.

TO MONTANA SOCIETY.

Bateman, Cephas C.....	Fort Assinboine, Montana.
Sharp, Frederick Dent.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

TO MAINE SOCIETY.

King, Henry P.....	Portland, Maine.
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TO MARYLAND SOCIETY.

Lazarus, Edgar M.....	Baltimore, Maryland.
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TO CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.

McKinstry, J. C.....	San Francisco, California.
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MEMBERS DECEASED.

Brooke, Lloyd.	Cochran, Hiram.
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Dropped from rolls—2.

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining on Roll...	104
Demitted to Washington Society.....	36
Demitted to other Societies.....	5
Deceased.....	2
Dropped.....	2
Total.....	149

HINTS TO MEMBERS.

Look among your friends and acquaintances for gentlemen who are eligible to membership, and endeavor to induce them to join with us.

The Board of Managers has been expending money in the purchase of books, published by some of the old Thirteen States, setting forth with considerable completeness the names and records of Revolutionary patriots. The library already includes the Connecticut and New York books, each containing more than twenty-five thousand names, besides Heitman's Register of the Officers of the Continental Army. In the course of a few months it is expected to add to these the New Jersey Book, the New Hampshire Book, Saffell's Revolutionary Record, and the Rhode Island and Pennsylvania Books. If applicants for membership can give the names and residences of their ancestors it will be possible for members of the Society by the aid of these records in a majority of cases to secure for them the needed proofs.

Notify your Secretary of any change in your address.

Pay your dues as promptly as possible to your Treasurer.

Promptly reply to letters received from the Officers of your Society.

Provide yourself with the Rosette of the Society and wear it. Your Secretary or Registrar furnishes them at 25 cents each.

The Certificate of Membership is appropriate and beautiful, and should be held by every member. They cost \$1.00 and are prepared by the National Society. Apply to your Secretary for it.

The Badge of the Society is of gold and sterling silver. It costs \$9.00. Obtain a permit for one from your Secretary. You will send this with the price of the badge to Tiffany & Co., New York. They will send you the badge with your number engraved thereon without further expense to you.

Make it a point to attend all meetings of your Chapter and Society.

Be active and earnest in disseminating American principles.

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